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Majles Sessions

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IRAN

* RESALAT Reports on Majles Sessions

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[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Division—The open session of the Majles was held yesterday morning with Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi presiding.

Following the statements by the representatives from Ardabil, Khash and Varamin, the Majles went into session.

'Ali Mohammad Gharibani, Deputy From Ardabil

Statements by the deputy from Ardabil concerning the Council of Guardians' examination of the competence of applicants for representative.

The first pre-agenda speaker was 'Ali Mohammad Gharibani, from Ardabil. He said: In support of and to conclude the statements of Ayatollah Karrubi, the honorable Speaker of the Majles, I find it necessary to point out the following:

In 1360 [21 March 1981-20 March 1982], after the unfortunate incident of 7 Tir [29 June] and the martyrdom of 72 allies of the Imam, the Ministry of Interior was given the responsibility to take steps as soon as possible toward the holding of midterm elections. After the executive committee was formed in Tehran and the applicants were registered, the executive committee (in which our brother, Mr. 'Amid Zanjani, was also a member), on 23/04/60 [14 July 1981], based on a decisive majority vote, considered Messrs. Kianuri, Ehsan Tabari, and others affiliated with the Tudeh Party and the People's Feda'i guerrillas as lacking the proper qualifications. But, considering the conditions that existed in the law, the committee could not reject them officially in accordance with certain articles in the related law. The governor of Tehran was obliged to inform the proper officials, including the Council of Guardians and the Supervisory Committee, in order to perhaps reject the qualifications of the above-mentioned individuals by turning to the views of the officials and the Council of Guardians and to announce the results in the newspapers.

The governor of Tehran wrote to the Council of Guardians:

Respectfully, I would like to inform you that a number of applicants for the midterm elections of the Majles who meet the legal qualifications based on the content of the questionnaires and the files as stated in the election bylaws, in the opinion of the decisive majority of the executive committee, do not believe in the principles of Islam, because they have been affiliated with the Tudeh Party and the People's Feda'i guerilla organization. Hence, based on their background and ideological and organizational beliefs, they lack the qualifications. As an example, the file of Nureddin Kianuri is enclosed.

Please issue immediate instructions to guide the executive committee in determining the competency of candidates regarding the above-mentioned qualifications.

Gharibani added that the Council of Guardians wrote at the bottom of the governor's letter to the central supervisory committee: Send the necessary response to the Governor's Office with regard to the imposition of supervision. In the meeting of the council, the gentlemen's opinion was that the applicant must believe in the regime of the Islamic Republic, and those who do not hold this belief cannot become candidates. This determination will be the responsibility of the committee which will be evaluating the competency.

As you can see, in this connection, the Council of Guardians, rather than giving a clear response, declines the responsibility and confers the determination of belief in the regime of the Islamic Republic on the committee for determining competency, which is the same as the executive committee.

The governor of Tehran again wrote a letter to the supervisory committee requesting guidance. Unfortunately, Eftekhar Jahromi responded: As you have witnessed, the government officials were contacted, and the opinion of these gentlemen is that, with consideration for the law on the activities of political parties, the participation of the individuals in question in the elections is allowed.

When the governor became aware that the law had tied the hands of the executive committee in rejecting the competency of the communists and that the agreement of the Council of Guardians did not come forward, and in order not to violate the law, he had to consider their competency as verified, and two days later, he announced the names of the qualified applicants—of course, with one day of legal delay—in the newspapers. But in the report, he identifies the communist candidates clearly. In order to once again attract the attention of the officials, including the Council of Guardians, to the importance of this point, in an interview on 27/04/60 [18 July 1981], he announced: "If in the future, documents are received that indicate the incompetence of Majles candidates, their names will be omitted from the list." These statements show that the governor continuously pursued the issues. Considering these statements and following the frequent actions by the governor and the pressure that existed in the society, after a five-day delay in its response, the Council of Guardians announces its opinion with an urgency, but after five days, to the Ministry of Interior.

If we carefully examine the opinions of the Council of Guardians, we shall see that the Council of Guardians used an interpretation of Articles 64 and 67 of the Constitution without regard to the related laws to issue an opinion. This was unrelated to Article 99 and does not justify the action of the Council of Guardians in interpreting Article 99.

After receiving the opinion of the Council of Guardians, the executive committee immediately used the opinion as a document to amend its previous announcement, omitted the seven names of the candidates, and announced its opinion in the newspapers.

Gharibani added: Also, as a member of the executive committee for the midterm elections of the third Majles in Tehran, I have some information about the procedures and the various stages, particularly with respect to the investigation of the competency of the applicants, which I find necessary to announce here so as to inform the public and to respond to some of the brothers.

In carrying out the above-mentioned elections, and after receiving the views and the background of the candidate from the proper organization and examining the related documents, the executive committee announced a list of qualified applicants. In order to become involved in the matter, the supervisory committee asked for a file based on the frequent correspondence via telex and other forms on all the applicants, including those who were verified and those who were not.

In response to the letters of the Council of Guardians, based on Article 52 of the election laws, the executive committee announced that the responsibility for investigation and verification of the qualified nominees is with the executive committee. Also, it pointed out that if, based on Note 3 of Article 53, people have a complaint about the rejection of their competency, they can announce it and have their file sent. Hence, the then governor and the executive committee refused to send the files of all candidates due to the clarity of the law. I remember after such correspondence, numerous discussions were held between the Council of Guardians and the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Interior did not accept the opinion of the Council of Guardians until the central supervisory committee, on 12/09/68 [3 December 1989] in a top secret letter, announced the rejection of the competency of one of the candidates to the Governor's Office. This opinion was immediately, within two hours, presented for discussion to the executive committee through the governor, and the committee unanimously announced that the rejection of the competency of one of the candidates by the Council of Guardians is not legal. Subsequently, the person in question remained on the verified list and took part in the elections. Of course, it should not go unsaid that at that time, Mr. 'Ata'ollah Mohajerani, the vice president for legal affairs, also knowingly found the opinion of the executive committee legal and approved it. Also, it should be mentioned that our brother and former colleague in the third elections in Tehran, after consultation with the Imam, resigned after the elections had started, but was not dismissed for lack of competency.

The representative of Ardabil continued: If some of the friends consider the official supervision of the Council of Guardians to mean direct interference within the framework of the 16-article law of supervision ratified in 1365 [21 March 1986-20 March 1987] or the executive supervisory bylaws that are not legal, I must ask, first, where have the above-mentioned bylaws come from? Based on which law were they ratified by the Council of Guardians? Hence, these bylaws do not have a legal basis. Second, Article 20 of the previous supervisory law that considered contrary laws to be invalid does not exist in the new law. In fact, and as a consequence, the election law, with all the implementations, whether they are in the bylaws or in the instruction, remain fully valid. In other words, the right to determine competency is exclusively the responsibility of the executive committee, a law approved by the Council of Guardians.

Now, suppose we agree with the claim of some of the colleagues who say that the rejection or verification of the competence of the applicants is among the duties of the Council of Guardians. If so, then why does the law state in Article 53 and its previous articles, "The Ministry of Interior is responsible to send only all the information and related background of the candidates after the announcements by the judicial, law enforcement, security, and other organizations to the executive committee to investigate their background and determine their competency?" If the determination of competency were a function of the Council of Guardians, in fact, these duties should have been conferred on the Council of Guardians and the information in question placed at their disposal. In addition, the laws should have stated explicitly that the duty of the Ministry of Interior is to provide only ballot boxes and to collect votes.

As deduced from Articles 47-53, in implementing Articles 47-53 all functions are conferred on the executive committee, and no duty has been assigned to the Council of Guardians except in certain instances. First, the executive committee will be selected in the presence of the supervisory committee. Second, when in accordance with Article 53 the executive committee verifies the competency of the applicants, it must announce the names of those who qualify in one day and inform the supervisory committee of the province by the quickest means possible. Following this action, the role of the supervisory committee can be seen, and then only in that if those whose competency has not been verified protest, the supervisory committee of the province will investigate the cases of the protestors and announce its opinion.

Gharibani added: If the executive committee verifies and announces the competency of the candidates and, on the other hand, the Council of Guardians rejects the competency of these individuals, this will violate the dignity of the applicants and is contrary to the law. Of course, when I served at the Ministry of Interior, I remember that whenever the Council of Guardians could not influence the legal duties of the executive committee and have a hand in determining the competency of some people, it would pursue the matter through the Ministry of Interior, members of the executive committee and sometimes the governor. But this action did not signal the revoking of the authority of the new

committee, and determination of the competency was continued by this committee. On the other hand, considering the implementation of all stages of the elections, including registration, examination of competency, up to the approval of the credentials of the elected representatives, which has been anticipated in the law, you can see that dozens of elections have taken place and there have been no problems. Now, the question is, what problem has occurred to have brought on a discussion with regard to the interpretation of the Constitution by the Council of Guardians?

Gharibani added: Following the statements by Ayatollah Karrubi, we must question one of the pro-agenda speakers, who criticized and challenged the advisers to the honorable Speaker of the Majles. It must be asked, what is his purpose in raising such issues? The martyr-nurturing nation knows full well that there are other intentions behind such talk. For you who consider the Majles a sacred place, you must remember, and the people remember well, that in this very sacred place the opinion of the holiest face of the revolution, our late Imam, was ignored, and with your dark vote you took pride in opposing the approval of the Imam for the wronged brother, Engineer Musavi. Naturally, given your perspective, not even the sincere friends of the Imam are safe from your insults and those of your friends.

In conclusion, he said: I suggest, in a brotherly way, that since you now consider the Majles to be a sacred place worthy of respect, you not violate the sanctity of the Majles and the personalities in the Majles with your own ideological behavior and by expressing the opinions of your friends.

Mas'ud Hashemzehi, Deputy From Khash

Mas'ud Hashemzehi, from Khash and Mirjaveh, was the third pro-agenda speaker.

At some point in his speech, he said: During the oppressive monarchical period of Reza Khan and Mohammad Reza, little attention was paid to the fundamental principles and development in order to provide for the needs of the people in various areas. As a result, chronic unemployment, poverty, and ignorance existed, and the imposition of the autocratic rule of some of the officials of the tyrant, their alliance with some of the local individuals who had sold themselves, and the misuse of power and conferred authority also added to the poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, and resorting to force to remove the Baluch women's veils doubly oppressed the people.

He added: With the liberating Islamic revolution, the Baluch people, particularly the elementary and high school students, teachers, college students, and clerics, became actively involved in the political struggle against the regime of the shah. Following the victory of the revolution and the rise of a free political climate, the leftist minigroups and the hypocrites, who thought of this region as an appropriate environment for political activities, began widespread activities. But, fortunately, considering the deep Islamic beliefs of the people and the proper efforts of the clerics and all faithful Moslems in the region, they did not succeed in attaining their filthy goals. One of the reasons for the appearance of security problems during the Islamic revolution was the lack of scientific understanding on the part of some of the local officials of the province regarding the structure of the characteristics of the tribal composition and lack of sufficient experience to politically resolve the problems created.

In another part of his speech, Hashemzehi said: The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the past few years has granted amnesty to many groups of armed outlaws who had fled abroad and, instigated by foreign mercenary elements, were creating insecurity in Baluchestan. After returning to Iran and receiving letters of amnesty, they resumed their normal life. This wise action on the part of the compassionate officials of the Islamic regime has had a significant influence on the establishment of security in the region.

The smuggling of narcotics is an international phenomenon, and armed smuggling convoys who enter Iranian soil through the southeastern borders are important enough to deserve serious attention.

Some of the Afghan guerrilla and partisan organizations which are in the vicinity of the borders of Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan and within the open regions of the borders are mostly engaged in the production of narcotics and in the convoys transporting them. It is said that a major part of the large revenues obtained are spent on military expenditures and providing for their daily expenditures. Considering the crumbling of the communist regime, the elimination of the so-called Eastern Bloc and the appearance of the policy of a new world order, Western governments who have aided the Afghan Mujahed groups financially and with weaponry have significantly reduced such aid. As a result, the activities of Afghan smugglers to make up for the shortages in financial resources has continuously increased. Unfortunately, most of these destructive activities take place on Iranian soil. The smuggling Mujahedin are openly active in Baluchestan in Pakistan. Until the government of Pakistan takes serious, sincere, and decisive steps to end these tragic activities, unfortunately, despite the military operations of the self-sacrificing officials of the security region of Sistan and Baluchestan, the entry of narcotics will continue as before, because the important centers for the large-scale production and distribution of these substances are on the soil of this country. However, it is frequently observed that innocent rural people who are on the path of the movement of these tragic envoys are most vulnerable and sometimes are more vulnerable than the outlaws and smugglers themselves. It is necessary for the honorable political and security officials in the region to pay more attention to this important issue.

I recommend to the suffering and compassionate people of the vulnerable region that they wash their hands of such pollution and not allow a few opportunistic outlaws

under the guise of Afghan smugglers play with their reputation and dignity in the region, to ensure that their contract of allegiance, unity, and commitment that they have accepted with the goals of the Imam and the grand Leader [Khamene'i] to protect the territorial integrity of their country does not become ineffectual and questioned. The main cause of the security problems in Baluchestan is the activities of the smuggling Mujahedin. The smuggling Afghans in Pakistan are in contact with the Afghans in Baluchestan. Hence, strong control of these guests is of vital importance to us.

He emphasized: The government of Iran has ignored the violations of some of these host-killing guests enough, because they have been guests and refugees. But those who are in contact with their smuggling compatriots must be identified and returned to the camps for smugglers in Pakistan.

The deceived smugglers in the region, while they have the chance, must turn in their weapons and narcotics to the security and judicial authorities in the province and, by taking an oath and repenting, return to the warm bosom of the Islamic homeland. Otherwise, they can be sure that sooner or later they will be arrested and killed. You can be sure that it will not always remain like this.

All those who are somehow engaged in conspiratorial acts in the region and are suspected of creating insecurity must know that the government has made a serious decision to eradicate them. This action of theirs cannot be allowed to slow down the implementation of the projects underway or stop other developmental projects. The beloved people in the region must pay attention to the important issue that if the goal is the elimination of deprivation, no time must be wasted, because the large job-generating and production projects will absorb thousands of unemployed people. The expansion of universities, the developing and equipping of round-the-clock schools and the creation of technical and professional schools will provide the native expert forces. If we want to eliminate unemployment, illiteracy, and poverty, we must have fundamental projects and long-term prospects. Considering the rich, abundant natural resources and the potential talents of Baluchestan, and the use of new methods in a relatively short period of time, this region can be transformed into one of the most prosperous areas of the Islamic country and a source of blessing. At that point, we will not face sinister phenomena such as the smuggling of narcotics and outlaws.

He concluded by saying: Until the problem of employment is resolved in Baluchestan, appropriate job opportunities are provided, and the production projects in the region are given the necessary and sufficient support, the suffering farmers will not have the support to resolve the problems of fuel, tractors, spare parts, agricultural pumps, the reduction of the price of electricity for agricultural wells, flood dams, water dams, and rural roads, and until the essential steps are taken to harness and distribute flood water, certainly physical struggles and dealings with the elements will remain ineffectual with regard to the existing vulnerabilities in the province.

Mohammad Qomi, Deputy From Varamin

The last pre-agenda speaker was Mohammad Qomi, from Varamin.

He said: One of the steps that the Imam, God rest his soul, took most emphatically and insisted on on every occasion, between the lines of his speeches, was to clarify and draw a distinction between authentic Islam and the Islam that is current in the world, particularly in this country and specifically in the seminaries. The offering of clear and specific standards for identifying pure Islam and exposing American Islam in the form of explicit and shocking analogies and words, such as capitalist Islam; monarchical Islam; the Islam of the hypocrites; and the Islam of compromise, deception, and trickery, was unprecedented in the final years of the life of His Reverence, who spoke of his felt sense of profound danger with regard to the Islamic identity of the revolution and its future and the followers of these deviant Islams. If this pestilence is not seriously fought, God forbid, the cultural and ideological roots and foundations of the revolution would be endangered.

He continued: The third Majles elections and the likelihood of the danger of the influence of the supporters of this ideology on the center of decisionmaking of the region provided favorable grounds for the expanded clarification of the various aspects of American Islam.

It is imperative that the mobilized children of the Imam in the various trenches, particularly the seminaries and universities, carry out their duty of explaining the characteristics of pure Islam and American Islam in regards to this important political obligation.

In another part of his speech, the speaker said: The infamous treaty of the Emir of Kuwait and the homeland-selling family of Al Sabah with the criminal United States must seriously be pursued, and as about 150 honorable representatives of the Majles condemned this treacherous treaty, the foreign policy officials must be aware and alert and know that servants such as the Al Sabah family and their allies are not and will not be trustworthy. Hence, we must trust the Muslim nation and not the servant-nurtured and comfort-seeking governments. Relations must be based on values and respect for the nations. The nations have not forgotten the crimes of the Al Sabahs, the Fahds, the Mubaraks, the Saddams, and the Bushes in the course of the imposed war, and the Muslims of the Islamic world will certainly not tolerate this disgrace.

He added: Under the pressure of some of the powers, the government of Germany, in defense of Salman Rushdie, the apostate who is condemned to death, rescinded its invitation to Iran to participate in the Frankfurt book exhibit. Considering the historical decree of the Imam, it

is the duty of all the cultural officials and officials of foreign policy to retaliate and remind them of the power of the Islamic revolution.

The European governments who through negligence have ignored the behavior of the U.S. servants in the European countries towards the representatives of the Islamic Republic, who were guests, and did not act decisively must be pursued and punished by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In another part of his speech, he said: The role of the university and committed Muslim academics in the Islamic revolution is clear to all of us, to the extent that in the implementation of the conquest of the U.S. Spy Nest by the students following the line of the Imam, the Imam called it the third revolution and considered it more important than the first revolution. But today, by creating a parallel current on the one hand, and, on the other, by appointing as the presidents of some of the universities certain individuals who were not nurtured in the bosom of the revolution and Islamic values and whose past actions are quite clear to students, that they have been unkind to the builders of the future and the hopes of the Islamic revolution, such that in appointing the president of the medical university of Martyr Beheshti, we witness the severe reaction and protest of the students. Some of the university officials, instead of proper behavior, consider that the only solution is to pressure and occasionally expel the students from the university. This is a very mistaken path. We must accept the truth and accept the students on the path of upholding the principles and values of the revolution. On this path, we must not only avoid being obstacles, but must support their fundamental and rational ideas.

In conclusion, Qomi said: If the honorable Council of Guardians had considered the issue of supervision (over the elections) as official from the from the beginning, then it would not have been necessary to start from the beginning after the establishment of three Majles and the passage of 11 years. It is in the interests of the nation, the revolution, and the establishment of a popular Majles in a free Islamic environment that they act as they did at the time of the Imam and use the fatherly advice and reminders of the Imam as their guide. This is the only way to ensure that the values will be preserved.

Let us not forget that in this very third Majles, the honorable Council of Guardians verified the competency of some people who came to the Majles, but with the alertness of the allies of the Imam and the supporters of religious guardianship, that is, the committed representatives of the Majles, their credentials were rejected. This shows their sensitivity and how they act.

The suggestion by the honorable Speaker of the Majles that the Voice and Vision give an opportunity to the board of directors and representatives of the Majles, like the members of the Council of Guardians, to present their views to the martyr-nurturing people of Iran is very proper and, God willing, will come under consideration.

Ratifications

The proposal to confer authority on the head of the judicial branch to choose the supervisors of the centers of the Justice Department attorneys was examined in the open session of the Majles yesterday by the representatives, put to a vote but not ratified. (It is worthy of note that after the vote by a show of hands, it was announced that the proposal was ratified, but when doubts arose about the voting and it was done by ballot, it was not ratified.)

The report of the parliamentary correspondent of RESALAT indicates that the general points of the proposal to transfer the offices of the companies and factories to the provincial capitals or the nearest city were also ratified after discussion by the representatives.

* 2 Oct

92AS0087A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 3 Oct 91, pp 5, 15

[Excerpts] Legislative and Parliamenary Division—The Majles met in public session yesterday morning with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi presiding.

Following statements by the deputies from the Zoroastrian minority, Qa'enat and Zabol, the Majles went into session.

Aflatun Ziafat, Minority Deputy From Zoroastrian

The new world order is in reality a new plan to establish new American domination over the world's important and geopolitical places.

The first pre-agenda speaker was Aflatun Ziafat, the minority deputy from Zoroastrian.

He said: The tenth of the month of Mehr [2 October] is set aside for the seasonal Zoroastrian celebration of Izad Mehr, and because Mehr day coincides with the month of Mehr, it is an ancient tradition in Iran to celebrate this time as Mehregan.

He added: Throughout its history Iran has always been the center of the world's large philosophical and religious movements. The religious ideas of the Iranians and Iranian culture, civilization, customs and practices have repeatedly found a place deep in the souls of peoples thousands of kilometers away from Iran, and if Iran had never given the world anything but these profound religious and social ideas, the world would still always be indebted to it.

He noted: What makes Iranians proud and is the primary object of scholarly research is not the battles and conquests of nations of our predecessors, our chief source of pride and glory is found in those hard and roaring battles fought in the world to expand culture, cultivate thought and put the world in order. Over the broad expanse of time and through the centuries, Iranian men of learning have kept the lamp of knowledge lit in this land to build and preserve the country; they have

kept humane and ethical principles strong, and have given luminosity and brilliance to life.

Through the concern of men of learning and with Iran's glory and position, Iranian culture has played well the role of construction and mixing of cultures motivated by Iran's special geographic position, and has made a new structure evident. This culture is so strong that it cannot collapse and will not accept any implants from intruding foreign cultures. Instead it will become more constructive, more seasoned and more fruitful. We must understand our own epics, our culture and our language, which is the agent for spreading Iranian thought and this fruitful source of pride.

If national culture and morality become diseased (for example if they become Easternized, Westernized, or dissipated in some other way), if the language of a nation, which echoes that nation's civilization and culture, weakens under the influence of a foreign language, not only is the political independence of that people gradually endangered, but their individual freedom, spirit of freedom, free thought and valiant spirit are also disrupted and gradually weakened and undermined.

He emphasized: More than an economic or political revolution, the splendid Islamic revolution of Iran is a cultural revolution. In the years since the triumph of the Islamic revolution the Imam of the nation, the great leader of the revolution, and many of the nation's officials have repeatedly emphasized the need to preserve and guard this culture. Emphasis on the values of Iranian Islamic culture, keeping them alive among the younger generation and making this generation aware of the great value of this culture is a task towards which more effort must be made.

We have seen repeatedly how the West and the East have planned and taken steps to divert Iranian public opinion from the genuine Islamic and revolutionary culture, because what is valuable to imperialism is to ignore culture issues and to get control over the economic and productive resources of the nations of the Third World. The new world order is really a new plan for new domination by American imperialism of the world's important and geopolitical areas. American theorists and strategists have understood well that in the future the dominant power and the one making the final decisions will be the one that controls the geopolitical areas rich in economic resources such as raw materials and cheap and valuable oil and gas. From this point of view the Middle East, and especially the Persian Gulf, is the most important place in the world for the buying and selling of arms, and the largest buying markets in the world are concentrated in this area. The Persian Gulf war, along with all the ugliness and ruin left in its wake, proved that the positions taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran towards its neighbors are firm, carefully considered, and quite apart from the excesses prevailing in the political market, and when the basis is divine values, there is no need for apologies and righteousness is at hand.

In conclusion he read highlights from the remarks and guidance of His Holiness the Imam (peace be upon him) honoring the Zoroastrians for their participation (one week after the triumph of the Islamic revolution).

Mohammad Reza Behzadian, Deputy From Qa'enat

Mohammad Reza Behzadian, the deputy from Qa'enat, was the second pro-agen.'s speaker.

He said: One of the important dimensions of the Islamic revolution is its cultural nature, and with the use of this type of leverage it was able to become one of the greatest of all victories. An example is its removal of the perverted culture of the shah's regime and its creation of an Islamic society with effects in all the Islamic nations. In this regard, it sought to benefit from the help of eminent people in planning and implementing the government's cultural policies, including Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hatami, the respected minister of culture and Islamic guidance, who has implemented the government's cultural policies for the past eight years.

He added: In the last few months various sectors in the news media have been prostituting themselves carrying out a cultural plot which makes every reader and listener think. How has the Islamic revolution, which itself has been an influential cultural revolution, today become the target of attacks by trite cultures, bringing to mind the proverb, "bringing coals to Newcastle"?

In meetings being held all over the country, they are pointing to the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance as the primary cultural problem, and expressing the hope that this assault will end if the minister is changed. The question that arises here is: Were the government's most stable policies over the past eight years its cultural policies? During this period, neither the minister, his policies, his deputy ministers, the policymaking authorities (such as the Public Culture Council) or the Supreme Revolutionary Culture Council have been changed.

The only thing this ministry has done was to authorize by decree several new newspapers and publications which do not print very much material from other sources.

Behzadian continued: In 1367 [21 March 1988 - 20 March 1989] His Holiness the Imam said something in answer to a letter from the Majles deputies which I will repeat here:

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate: Greetings. What you have written is absolutely correct. God willing, I have decided that the circumstances should turn out in all areas in such a way that we all act in accordance with the Constitution. What has been done during these years was connected with the war. The interest of the government requires that those groups who are blind to the law should return to the interest of the people and Islam quickly. I thank you all for your reminders and I pray for all of you.

In view of this remark and in view of the fact that we have put the war behind us and His Holiness the Imam has stated explicitly that this procedure was made necessary by the war, I ask the respected government officials to take steps, in accordance with this answer, to implement the Constitution fully, especially since, with the constitutional amendment of 1368 [21 March 1989 - 20 March 1990], some of the executive problems that existed have disappeared and conditions for its exact implementation have been made more favorable than they were in the past. In this same regard, emphasis has been placed on dealing with political and press crimes in accordance with the Constitution, and I call for a ruling and the release of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Musavian, who is one of the nation's prominent clergymen, and I hope to hear about the end of his several days of detention soon.

At some point during his talk, he said: I emphasize the reasonable statements made by the respected speaker of the Majles last week and the issues raised by our insightful and aware brother, Mr. Gharibiani, the respected deputy from Ardebil, in his talk yesterday (Tuesday), which were made in answer to Mr. Shabahat regarding the procedure for eliminating candidates from the Tudeh Party and the leaders of the Feda'i-ye Khalq guerillas in 1360 [21 March 1991 - 20 March 1992]. It is necessary to address clearly all the points in the letters from Mr. Tehrani (governor of Tehran at the time) to various authorities. As the official in charge of conducting the Tehran elections, he was looking for a reason to remove the candidates from the Tudeh and communist parties and the leaders of the Feda'i-ye Khalq guerillas. For this reason he sent various letters to various authorities, including letter 113 of 60/2/22 [12 May 1991] to the Council of Guardians. Because of the climate of public opinion at that time, the Council of Guardians did not go along with him and deferred to the Interests Study Board, meaning the executive committee. Then the governor of Tehran sent other letters, including letter 121 the same day, to the three-person committee supervising the Tehran elections for the Council of Guardians, and according to what one of the current members of the Council of Guardians wrote back, their participation was seen as lawful. Despite this opinion, in contacts with officials and in correspondence with them, on 60/2/27 [17 May 1991] the governor announced the names of 23 candidates and emphasized (below the same statement that has been printed in the newspaper) that if other evidence came to hand the names of incompetent individuals would be removed. Of course the only person at the time who took a strong stand to reject these individuals was the dear Martyr Raja'i.

As these measures continued, on 60/4/28 [19 July 1991] and one day after the announcement of the Council of Guardians list of names with interpretation of Articles 67 and 62 of the Constitution, the statement concerning the non-Muslim status of these people was issued. We must realize that at that time the Council of Guardians had not undertaken the interpretation concerning permissiblity with regard to Article 99 of the Constitution (contrary to what they are coming out and saying), and for this reason they referred the matter to the Interests Study Board, and then after five days of delay in answering, they announced this opinion.

If the Council of Guardians said such a thing and was able to do such a thing, it was not necessary for the governor to work to find reasons or objections (concerning the competence of these individuals) and to make contacts here and there. Finally, if such were the conclusion, the Council of Guardians Supervisory Committee would not have confirmed their competence. Another significant point is that in those days, one month after the crime of the seventh of Tir [28 June], which was the greatest blow to the newly established Islamic government, there is all this condescending and caution to reject a few communists, and today while the government is being strengthened, they are being so harsh and merciless towards the best revolutionary and Muslim forces, and they are removing them.

He added: Here, while emphasizing the firm and strong statements by the respected speaker of the Majles last week, I consider it necessary to ask the Voice and Visage organization to organize panels and round table discussions between members of the Council of Guardians and the Majles deputies, and the officials should make it clear that this interpretation was given in performance of their own responsibilities, or God forbid, the way it is being presented in this announcement the opinion could be seen as political.

It is incumbent upon everyone to preserve the sanctity of the Council of Guardians, and we must be vigilant to prevent conditions from arising where this organization is attacked from any direction, and we must not forget that His Holiness the Imam (may God have mercy upon him) always warned against involvement by the Council of Guardians in political activities. Unfortunately, in the last year we have seen that by taking political positions this council has come into the political arena as a competitor every day, and has been criticized and studied, and it is losing its paternal status.

Activities which the Council of Guardians should not be engaged in include defending the elimination of the Voice and Visage budget line, which is the usual task of the Majles, which has always done this work for various budget lines after meeting with the chief of the Voice and Visage, not authorizing approval of Note 13 of the Budget for 1370 [21 March 1991 - 20 March 1992] to permit legal authorities to study the Voice and Visage financial ledger, interpreting Principle 135 of the Constitution with regard to no-confidence votes on ministers in answer to the first vice president of the republic, a member of that council, the announcement of an opinion concerning approval of the foreign exchange, which is a means of domination by foreigners after meeting with economic officials and attending elections for the Assembly of Experts in the defense of a personal

issue and ultimately creating a new complication in the form of an interpretation of Principle 99 of the Constitution without regard for the existing law on this, previously approved by the Council of Guardians. There are numerous other examples, but I think these are enough to mention. We must realize that preserving respect for the Council of Guardians has priority over everything. We must remember that letter from the Imam and we must not raise our personal issues in the guise of this council. God forbid that this bastion of defense for the government should become a lever to weaken the government. Let us not forget that if we are part of a political process, our fate and future are tied up with it and we rise and fall with it.

This country has already been damaged once over this during the Constitutional Revolution. The Council of Guardians is part of the legislative power. Why do you politicize the issues? Why do you not raise and resolve the issues in the presence of the Speaker's Council or the chiefs of the committees, or at one of the Tuesday night closed sessions of the Majles? Why do you in the Council of Guardians say what you have to say to the Majles over the microphones of the Voice and Visage? Why do you not calm the disturbance by coming to the Majles, at the same time getting to know the deputies and gaining a better understanding of this organization?

The speaker discussed recent events at Martyr Beheshti University. He said: It is necessary to pay more attention when appointing managers, especially for the universities. I ask the respected Cultural Revolution Council and the respected minister of health care and treatment to look into this and to deal more sensitively with university and student affairs. Using force, expulsion, suspension, and confrontation is not an effective way to solve problems with students.

At some point during his talk, he said: In signing a ten-year treaty with America and putting Bubian Island at the country's disposal, not only has the government of Kuwait put the seal of approval on its previous actions which gave the Great Satan a foothold in the area and the Persian Gulf, it has made this presence permanent. At this time when the deputies of the Majles and the Supreme National Security Council are warning about this criminal action, we unfortunately see the foreign minister meeting with the Emir of Kuwait in New York, and discussing the arrangements for a future trip by the foreign minister to Kuwait and other trips.

Let us not forget, the last time Kuwait brought America to the Persian Gulf to confront the Islamic Republic and to save Saddam Hussein from certain defeat in the war, and this time also Saddam is no more than a dead pawn, the target is the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mohammad Hoseyn Pudineh, Zabol Deputy

The last pre-agenda speaker was Mohammad Pudineh from the Zabol electoral district. At the beginning of his talk he said: Unity was the basic element in the triumph of the Islamic revolution and the heroic defense in the imposed war. The enemies of the revolution and Islam are always the agents of factionalism and separation. They jump at opportunites to achieve their evil aims, and by exacerbating disagreements and ethnic and religious differences, they have made them into elements of disruption resulting in control by imperialism and arrogance over the destinies of Islam.

In emphasizing points of commonality and calling on the elements of the nation to avoid dissent, His Holiness the Imam (may his grave be sanctified) has taken the most important and basic step towards unity of the Islamic nation, and he called unity of speech the most essential factor in the triumph of the Islamic revolution. Today also the enemies of Islam persist with their plots and exacerbate factionalism. The Muslims must close ranks to pave the way for overcoming the enemy. Today not only unity between Shiites and Sunnis but also unity between the elements of the nation of Iran must be stressed as the agent for victory. Matters of taste and preference must not be translated into deep differences, and differences of opinion must not become deep disagreements. Everyone must strive in word and deed to understand society's critical situation in this regard. The esteemed brothers can meet together to resolve their differences, which are not even that great, and avoid getting the government, the revolution, the Majles and the respected province executive officials involved in their personal problems.

He added: The hard-working people of Sistan va Baluchestan and Baluch and Fars, with firm unity and comprehensive resolve, have defended the government and the Islamic revolution, have thwarted the plotters, and with their steadfast adherence to the values of the revolution, they have shown their power in this area time and again. The oppressed people do not regard as their own the smugglers and the foreign mercenary elements who are rebelling, and they always ask for serious and legal measures.

The speaker also added: The great nation of Iran has endured the difficult conditions of the imposed war with unity and oneness of purpose. The Imam's sincere and revolutionary children have sacrificed everything on the front lines of the battle with the aggressors, meaning in the fight to preserve the values of the Islamic revolution, and preserving the credibility and honor of the combatants of Islam and leaders in the fight between rich and poor is the duty of all the Muslims in the nation. One must never permit these dear ones to be forgotten in the labyrinth of daily entanglements.

Mohammad Hoseyn Pudineh also discussed the problems from last year's flood. He said: The damage done to housing units, farms, infrastructure and other things caused by the flood of 11/13/1369 [2 February 1991] in Sistan was very extensive and had broad dimensions, and this requires serious attention from officials and insiders to rebuild and repair the damage caused.

Although the efforts of officials, the favor shown by the exalted leader and the special attention by the respected president of the republic and the respected officials of the province are worthy of praise and thanks, the great amount of damage, the shortage of credit, machinery and construction materials, and the high cost of shipping and transportation have slowed reconstruction and now the people have put behind them the hot and burning summer without obtaining suitable shelter, as they await the cold days of winter.

Ratifications

The details of the Bill to Establish an Iran Remote Sesing Center were approved by the deputies at yesterday's public Majles session. [passage omitted on Majles ratifications.]

The second item on the agenda was the motion to authorize the employment of 1,000 official staff personnel in the National Registry and Deeds Organization. After consideration by the deputies, the details of this bill were approved.

Based this single Article proposal, the National Registry and Deeds Organization was authorized, to procure the manpower it needs and to carry out the cadre plan in the Central Province registry and in the municipalities, to hire throughout the country 1,000 official staff as follows:

- 1 - bachelors degree and higher, 200
- 2 - high school diploma and higher 600
- 3 - below high school diploma 200

The regulations of the National Employment Law will be observed.

The relevant credit will be obtained from the credits allocated to the National Registry and Deeds Organization and from the registry regions.

Yesterday the deputies also studied and exchanged views on the general form of the bill to create 53 villages lacking the minimum population given in the National Divisions Rules and Information Law, and its continued consideration was deferred to the next Majles session.

Also at yesterday's public Majles session, the top priority bill called the Amendment to Part A of Note 22 of the 1370 Budget Law was presented to the Majles by Mr. Mirzadeh, vice president of the republic for executive affairs, and after comments by deputies opposed and in favor, the top priority status of this bill was put to a vote and approved.

In explaining the reasons for presenting this bill, it was said: Because of accelerated reconstruction in the war-stricken areas, the special reconstruction credits provided in this year's budget law have fallen short. This bill has been prepared to make up for the shortfall in reconstruction credits from credits provided in Note 22 of this year's budget law.

The arrival of the proposal to strengthen the agricultural sector and prevent excessive migration to the cities was also announced yesterday.

The Majles will meet in public session at 0800 next Sunday.

*** 6 Oct**

92AS0142A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 7 Oct 91 p 5

[Excerpts] Legislative and Parliamentary Division—The Majles met in public session yesterday morning chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi.

Following statements by the deputies from Shushtar, Bojnurd, and Nowshahr, the Majles went into session.

Seyyed Kazem Emam-Musavi, Shushtar Deputy

Any time, God forbid, that part of the government is attacked, is there any guarantee that other parts of the government will not also be attacked?

The first pre-agenda speaker was Seyyed Kazem Emam-Musavi, from the Shushtar electoral district.

He said: By abusing international organizations, human rights, and terrorist activities, the Great Satan, criminal America, is showing its Satanic intentions by its domination of countries and nations. After recent events in the communist world, and the confirmation of His Holiness the Imam's [Khomeyni's] amazing views concerning the destruction and elimination of communism, America considers itself the only swordsman in today's world. It is making efforts to use its terrorist methods to expand its dominance in the world, and continues calmly plundering the wealth of oppressed nations. It is intensely proud of seeing itself as the only terrorist in the world. We must collect our wits completely, and praise God, and with the Imam-like guidance of the exalted Leader [Khamene'i], it will be done. God forbid that someday we might become affected by the deceitful acts of this sly fox. God willing, through the grace of God, we will never be affected.

He continued: The respected Council of Guardians is an important government organization and supervises the work of the Majles. This council has the critical responsibility of preserving the sublime teachings of Islam and the Constitution. The legal experts on this council are chosen by the Majles itself and the theologians on the council are chosen by His Holiness the Imam (peace be upon him), and the exalted Leader. Note that the entire government is dependent on the Leader. It is never acceptable to attack any of the pillars of the government, which consists of the Council of Guardians, the Majles, the judicial power, and the executive power.

Just as one may not and must not weaken the Majles and one may not weaken the judiciary or the government, any time, God forbid, that part of the government is attacked, is there any guarantee that other parts of the government will not also be attacked? Therefore, it

appears necessary that anytime an issue arises in connection with one of these institutions or sectors, some of the nation's prominent people and leaders must meet in one or more special joint sessions to study and deal with the subject and resolve the episode while preserving the principles and regulations controlling the government. Now then, it is also hoped that the current debate over the respected Council of Guardians, through the grace of the creator of the world, will find such a solution.

The Shushtar deputy then discussed the problems in his electoral district. [passage omitted on cultural obsolete organizations, lack of interest in historic Shushtar, backwardness of Shushtar due to Pahlavi regime policies]

He added: After the triumph of the revolution it was expected that in the sacred government of the Islamic Republic, that oppression and cruelty that had been brought to the country would be redressed to some extent, but unfortunately, it was not long before we saw the imposed war from Iraq, and apart from the fact that nothing was done for Shushtar, this city was bombed for a long time and was severely afflicted by the war. Now, praise God, that the imposed war has ended with victory for Islamic Iran, it is expected that the government's respected officials will redouble their efforts to some extent to redress that cruelty and oppression. Unfortunately, so far nothing has been done in this regard. It is necessary that such a plan be implemented to compensate for the damage that has been done.

In conclusion, Emam-Musavi expressed his dissatisfaction with the way Shushtar's reconstruction is going, and he issued memos to the executive officials concerning the problems in this city.

Abdol Qasem Hoseini, Bajgerd Deputy

Seyyed Abol-Qasem Hoseini, Bajgerd deputy, was the second pre-agenda speaker. He said:

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani was elected to the presidency under very difficult and worrisome conditions, at a time when the country was engaged in sacred defense while suffering enormous losses of $1,000 billion caused by the war, the nation's industry and infrastructure were either destroyed or extensively damaged, and the nation's economy was in crisis. To clarify the nation's economic condition up to the presidency of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, I will mention parts of the Five-Year Plan which was submitted to the Majles by the government of Engineer Musavi.

In general, the past performance of the economy, as well as the continuation of its present course, do not project the desired outcome. In analyzing the nation's current economic problems, the most important issues that must be considered in preparing the Five-Year Development Plan for future years and for setting policies and procedures are the lack of economic equilibrium as well as the question of how to allocate the resources in the various economic sectors. The gap between the government's revenues and expenditures (the budget deficit) caused by the impossibility of increasing revenues and the government's extensive responsibilities, the gap between the money supply and demand (the lack of monetary equilibrium) because of the growing volume of currency in circulation under the influence of the government's financial policies as well as the stagnation in the various economic sectors, the gap between investment and savings (lack of financial equilibrium) because of the increase in national savings and their use in nonproductive commercial and service activities, and the lack of a mechanism to encourage and guide society's resources towards production and investment, the gap between imports and exports (the lack of a balance of payments) because of the vulnerability of oil revenues, the inability to produce nonpetroleum exports as well as the unrealistic rate of the rial, unemployment, meaning the lack of equilibrium on the labor market because of the drop in the volume of economic activity, the failure to expand new activities, the growing population increase rate, and the distribution of the young population are all important factors, and if they are not dealt with in the framework of constructive goals and policies specified in a plan, there will be serious crises for the nation's economy in the years ahead.

He continued: Under these circumstances, the government of Mr. Hashemi is focusing on economic matters which are at the top of the slate of social priorities. Reconstruction means not only physical reconstruction and repairing war damage, but even more it means economic movement and creating an atmosphere for turning the wheels of the nation's economy. For this reason the Five-Year Plan bill was placed on the Majles agenda and approved. Mr. Hashemi has announced that his government is the toiling government, and has put [implementation of] slogans, production, and achieving economic justice at the top of its agenda. Since one aspect of saving the nation's economy is increasing production and employment, without growth in production and without generating jobs for the swarm of young people entering the labor market every year, any policy to distribute income and control consumption will in reality end only in distributing poverty among the people, and the only fruit it will bear will be intensified dependence. Investment also plays the determining factor in the growth of production and employment. The more investment there is in national production, the better and higher is the hope for the future. If we want to make up for the past, we must invest more and consume less in national production for many years. In past years, for various reasons, including the imposed war and policies of economic centralization, investment has declined from 17 percent in the year 1362 [21 March 1983 - 20 March 1984] gradually to 11.2 percent in the year 1367 [21 March 1988 - 20 March 1989], meaning that in the year 1367, of every ten tomans produced in the country, only about one toman is used for investment. Of course almost all of these investments are spent on making up for the depreciation of previous investments, rather than on adding something to the nation's

production capacity. The policies implemented in the last two years have been able to some extent to correct this course so that the direction has changed and the share of investment in gross production increased to 15 percent in 1369 [21 March 1990 - 20 March 1991], but there is still a long way to go to completely improve the situation. In countries like Thailand and China, whose economic policies are relatively successful, investment is 30 percent of the technical production. Now the question is, if we want to implement such a policy, can we quickly correct our economic ills? The answer is no. Development takes a long time. When the government tries to increase investment for policies enacted by the Majles, naturally one should not expect quick change and improvement, because instead of dealing with the country's current affairs, attention must be given to the infrastructure, and these affairs do not give a quick response. Of course the report on the real progress of infrastructure projects must be studied carefully, to ensure that these goals are achieved. Therefore, one must expect the noble people to guarantee the nation's future with more patience and work.

Hoseini then emphasized: Although the report on the physical progress of development projects in the Five-Year Plan bespeaks the failure to complete some development plans, at the same time the economic indicators and many statistics, figures, and reforms show that the government has been able, with great effort and endeavor, to complete many programs for economic equilibrium, create employment, and make use of the high capacity for consumption, reconstruction, and new construction, and to carry out many important and necessary projects.

The speaker also discussed production in the first six months of the year 1370 [21 March - 22 September 1991] in the Ministry of Heavy Industries, Mines, and Metals. He said: Statistics on the first six months of the year 1370 compared to the same period in the years 1368 and 1369 show that production in heavy industries has grown quite well.

The Ministry of Heavy Industries, Mines, and Metals has succeeded in putting into operation phase one (steel manufacture and casting) of the huge Mobarakeh Steel Project, and to take a very effective step towards industrial self-sufficiency. It is hoped that the production line at Kavian and the lead casting plant will be put into operation this year. The huge bauxite to aluminum powder plant project at Jajorm, with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons, being carried out in the municipality of Bojnurd, is an example of the striking activities of the Ministry of Mines and Metals. With the increased production in the factories and units under the mantle of the Ministry of Mines and Metals and the availability of appropriate facilities to increase production in the private sector, it has been able in the year 1369 and the first six months of the year 1370 [21 March - 22 September 1991] to decrease most of the prices of goods to consumers on the free market compared to the years 1367 [21 March 1988 - 20 March 1989] and 1368 [21 March 1989 - 20 March 1990], and in some cases prices reached market equilibrium, such as the prices for aluminum and copper products.

Elsewhere in his talk, he noted that pricing plays an important role in all the nation's economic processes, from the consumption of income to investment and production. Because of some of the natural consequences of implementing approved structural reforms, some serious price malfunctions are realistic, but political propaganda by opponents and the lack of government centralization have not been without effect, and have exacerbated the feeling of high prices. Apparently this atmosphere has created a climate in which once again there is talk of price controls and government intervention in distribution.

Hoseini continued: In the framework of Iran's economy, the results and consequences of changes in the foreign exchange rate are not clear in the economic sectors, especially in trade and the government's budget, because of the relative stability of its value in the past, and currently the price of foreign exchange and the official rate are in no way reflective of the reality. The problems arising from this illogical relationship have led to an expansion of foreign exchange transactions, even among the nation's executive organizations. Whenever prices, which are considered one of the important factors in allocating resources, are not realistic, a great many economic decisions in production, trade, the government, and elsewhere are affected.

In conclusion, he issued memos to officials concerning the problems in his electoral district.

Farjollah Afrazadeh, Nowshahr and Chalus Deputy

Let the respected deputies who discuss the problems of inflation in the Majles also give the reasons for it. Certainly there is nothing better than telling the truth to the people.

The final pre-agenda speaker was Farjollah Afrazideh, Nowshahr va Chalus deputy. In his talk he said: The only way to preserve the government and save the country is through Muslim unity, and especially that of the great and esteemed nation of Iran, and in practice, not simply with slogans. Therefore, it is incumbent upon all the dear compatriots, especially the believers and supporters of the Islamic revolution, those who suffered for the revolution and are concerned about the country to speak with one voice, act in full coordination, and simply obey the chief theologian and the exalted Leader, stop this aimless arguing and mistaken positions and make efforts to alleviate the problems of the nation and deprived and oppressed people, so that this sacred land will remain free of enemy attacks and will be able to carry out its rightful role in making the Islam of Mohammad known to the deprived people of the world in the best way.

The speaker added: Respected deputies of the Majles, writers and media insiders must make it known what problems the some $1,000 billion in losses from the

imposed war and the several years of economic embargo have placed in the path of the government, and they must show that the cost of rebuilding the country at this time is much higher than the cost of the war. Truly, were it not for the courage, prudence, and management of our great and compassionate brother, Mr. Hashemi Rafsanjani, where would the country be? God knows that Mr. Hashemi, who for years endured the unbearable torture of the shah's SAVAK because of the Islamic revolution and for following our late Imam, and who constantly enjoyed the extreme favor and confidence of His Holiness the Imam (peace be upon him), and who now receives special attention from the exalted Leader, is certainly more concerned than anyone about preserving the government, managing the country, and following the Imam's line, just in these last two years or so, as the head of the executive power, despite all the problems, he has had striking successes in pulling the country together. Today all the nation's factories which were closed during the war or were operating at 20 to 30 percent capacity, are working at the desired capacity and marketing their products. Today a great many infrastructure projects are being carried out, and in the near future the country will see the results. Let the respected deputies who discuss the problems of inflation (which is really insufferable, and has broken the backs of the deprived and the oppressed, and left them with nothing) in the Majles, the right thing for them to do is also to give the reasons for it. Certainly there is nothing better than telling the truth to the people. It must be said that all these misfortunes were brought upon us by the imposed war. Do not jump on the government, make a big commotion, and question the government of Mr. Hashemi Rafsanjani. The Five-Year Plan was written and brought to the Majles when Engineer Musavi was prime minister. The Majles approved it with amendments, with much work and precise expertise, and the government of Mr. Hashemi is obliged to act within the framework of the Majles legislation, meaning that same Five-Year Plan. Likewise, the Majles approves the budget every year. Can the government act outside of it? Really, if the Majles has a better way than this to manage the country, and a way to anchor inflation, let it be enacted into law and turn it over to the government. If the government does not implement it, then cry out. Otherwise, talking in generalities, giving speeches, breaking dishes over the government's head and accusing one another neither solves the nation's problem nor prevents inflation and high prices, and it gives nothing to the oppressed except talk and slogans.

Continuing his remarks, he added: Now, because of the government's policies, work needed by the government has saturated the market, the respected President of the republic has been kind enough to order precise pricing, the rule of law, the establishment of chain stores throughout the country, to stop flatterers and plunderers from continously raising prices day after day and at will, sucking the blood of the oppressed like leeches. Especially with the enactment of the Coordinated Payments Law, which will solve some of the workforce problems; if the filthy profiteers, who understand nothing but money, are not stopped, not only the workforce will not be reduced, it will double.

The Nowshahr deputy discussed the administrative revolution. He said: The framework of the administrative offices and the ministries is not appropriate for the revolution. Some of the personnel are engaged in sabotage, ordering the people to go from door to door, delaying work for several days waiting for one signature and demanding tolls and bribes as well. If this is not dealt with severely, there will be a most dangerous future, and the good, sound, and real servants and hard-working personnel will be stained. The government must think of a solution as quickly as possible.

He continued: One of the problems is that when people are in need of a public official, every time they go to see him they are told he is in a meeting, even when he is only drinking tea or talking with an acquaintance. It is such that even when the Majles deputies want to talk to a minister, a deputy minister, or other official on the telephone, it will take days, although when Engineer Musavi was prime minister there were guidelines that no one was to have meetings before noon, but these guidelines have never been observed.

At some point, the Nowshahr deputy asked for approval of the proposal "where did it come from" [proposal to look into the wealth owned by officials] regarding public officials, which had not been approved when it was offered because it was perceived to serve political purposes. Now put your political differences aside, and in these few remaining months in the Third Majles, as a matter of pride for the Majles, draft this law and enact it, and then, with the supervision of the three powers, study the lives and assets before and after the revolution of all those in key positions or who are involved in financial affairs, and if, God forbid, someone has made use of his employment position and amassed unlimited wealth, it should be confiscated and the media should expose him publicly. This should start with we deputies ourselves, and I know that most of the deputies not only have not added anything to their lives, they have even gone into debt, and have been and are sincere officials, without so much as a moan to their names. With this law, we will find out who is a servant and who is a traitor, and counterrevolutionary propaganda and indifference to officials will also be stopped. Then we should go after the plundering hoodlums, who have sucked the blood of the people since the beginning of the revolution, adding millions of tomans to their wealth, and who do nothing today in the country but cause trouble. As a person who has worked for 25 years and served two terms as a Majles deputy, I openly invite them to come and carefully investigate my life before and after the revolution. If they find that anything, even a small amount, has been added to my assets since the revolution, they may confiscate it for the deprived; this is the second time I have made this proposal.

Ratifications

The generalities and the details of the first priority motion to amend Part A Note 22 of the 1370 [21 March 1991 - 20 March 1992] Budget Law was discussed, considered and approved yesterday by the deputies, in the presence of the Council of Guardians. [passage omitted on the budget law ratifications]

At yesterday's session, the first priority motion requesting interpretation of Article 31 and Article 33 of the Compulsory Service Law was presented by a number of deputies and, after views were exchanged by the deputies concerning its first priority status, a vote was taken and it was approved.

According to this motion, students at Payam-e Nur University will enjoy educational exemptions.

The Islamic Republic of Iran Prosecutors Organizations Reform Law was also presented as a first priority motion, and after remarks by opponents and supporters, this motion's first priorty status was approved.

The Majles will meet in public session tomorrow morning at 0800.

Clarification and Correction

In the pre-agenda speech of Abol Hasan Haerizadeh, Birjand and Nahbandan deputy, which was printed on page 5 of the 4/7/1370 [26 September] issue of RESALAT, the word "precinct" was mistakenly printed instead of "chamber," and it is hereby corrected.

The corrected passage of his remarks reads as follows: "...numerous attacks on the Voice and Vision Organization, so that in addition to the bastions of the bazaar, they will also have the economy, the chamber, the factories, the foundations, the Islamic economic organizations, the warehouses and the Ministry of Islamic Guidance."

On the Majles Peripheries

One of the pre-agenda speakers at yesterday's public Majles session was Mr. Hoseini, Bojnurd deputy.

As he was speaking, a filmmaker invited someone from outside into the Majles chamber to film Hoseini as he was speaking, against the protest of several Majles deputies. The filmmaker was only a few minutes into his work when several deputies got in front of the filmmaker's camera and stopped him.

Another deputy, citing the guidelines, said: Based on the Majles internal guidelines, miscellaneous individuals are not allowed into the Majles chamber, and filmmakers or journalists prepare their reports and do their filming through the Public Relations Office, and then only as news correspondents.

8 Oct

PM0711152491 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 9 Oct 91 pp 5, 12

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Division—The open session of the Majles was held yesterday morning with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi presiding.

Following the statements by the representatives from Tuyserkan, Ferdows and Tabas, Neyshabur, Orumiyeh, and Sari, the Majles went into session.

Nader Kavusi, Deputy From Tuyerserkan

If there is a void left by Islamic culture in society, it will soon be replaced by Western culture.

Nader Kavusi, the deputy from Tuyserkan, was the first pre-agenda speaker.

He said: Without any regard for the role of an active and powerful country such as the Islamic Republic, they want to determine the fate of Palestine and give legitimacy to Israeli rule in the occupied territories. They must know that any decision that is made without the involvement of Islamic Iran will not last and will not be enforceable.

He added: Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani is a powerful international figure, and to have him at the head of the government of the Islamic Republic has given a special credibility to our country on the international scene. The government's economic policy has in general been very successful. It has managed to decrease the government's loan from the Central Bank from 2.02 trillion rials in 1988 and 1.14 trillion rials in 1989 to 550 billion rials in 1990. It has also managed to lower cash flow in the hands of the private sector considerably, and it is predicted that in 1991, not only will there be no budget deficit, but there will be a surplus in the budget to be approved by the Majles.

The economic policy of the government is in the long-term interest of the country and paints a bright picture for the nation's economy. Unfortunately, the actions of some managers, and incorrect decisions in some cases, have prevented progress in the government's work and have put pressure on the everyday life of the oppressed classes. The removal of subsidies has in some cases made life harder for the lower classes. Putting poultry and eggs on the open market has caused these two items to come off the menu of the poor, like many other foodstuffs, due to the resulting price increases. The cost of water and electricity and other services goes up day by day, and it is not clear when there will be a limit or ceiling to this so that the lower classes can at least hope for that day. Unfortunately, the lack of supervision and control over prices of items placed on the open market has freed the hands of the merchants and middlemen, with the result that the prices of some items have reached their highest levels.

The deputy from Tuyserkan said: We must use the enormous manpower resources that we have, especially

those dedicated to the revolution and the country. We must use the mines and resources that God has given us and must confidently create a basic change in society so that in the future we can make our presence felt in the world. This is where the role of education becomes clear.

Kavusi added: Today the world's aggressors consider a cultural assault to be the most successful way to gain political control over the Middle East and the Third World. They are making a huge effort in this respect. They think that perhaps by making the young generation indifferent, they can wrench loose the values and revolutionary ideology of the young people in society, to impose the corrupt Western culture. Keeping in mind the fact that the population of our country is young, they are vulnerable in the face of a cultural onslaught. If there is a void left by Islamic culture, it will create the groundwork for the growth and influence of Western culture. To prevent this from happening, we must make an effort to expand Islamic culture in society. One cannot fight a cultural onslaught with slogans. Cultural work must be done and this task needs correct and precise planning. Today, unfortunately, the popularity of video tapes and their abuse is something that is threatening our young people. In the path of technological progress, one must provide society with the correct means of using these things so that their incorrect use is not promoted. Unfortunately, nothing positive has been done in this area.

We must know that preventing corruption from Western culture is not possible except with an all-out effort to expand Islamic culture and the pure national culture. Officials must take practical steps to ensure that this is done. The most important task of our mass media in our revolutionary society is to make an effort to promote Islamic and national culture, to defend the values and ideals of this revolutionary people, and to raise the level of knowledge in society. Our cultural activity abroad is very weak. Organizations that do parallel or similar work abroad must be closed down, and our embassies must be the main source for the promotion of culture so that the progress of the work is made clear and there is centralization of decisionmaking.

He said in conclusion: It is being said these days that the next Majles will be uniform. Discussions on analysis of the law only increases this rumor in society. I must say that any effort to remove people at this time, when the United States is sitting at our doorstep, is very dangerous and will separate the people from the revolution. It will damage the principles of the revolution, which were freedom, independence, and the establishment of an Islamic Republic. If the law is implemented in its present state and if everyone is treated the same way, there is no room for any questions and justice will have been done. But if the law is analyzed just to have one faction removed in favor of another, and if the analysis is done in such a way that one side's rights are ignored, the people will lose hope in the revolution and will leave the scene.

Mohammad Reza Tavasoli, Deputy From Ferdows and Tabas

Until such time as our industry is dependent on hard currency gained through the sale of oil, one cannot make basic changes in industry.

The second pre-agenda speaker was Mohammad Reza Tavasoli, the representative from Ferdows and Tabas.

He said: What bothers religious people today is a suspicious movement to promote corrupt culture. The great leader has stressed that there were behind-the-scenes efforts which joined ranks against us during the eight years of war, but could not deliver blows against us then. They are now aiming to deliver blows against the revolution using various means.

The cultural base, which managed to topple the regime of the shah, is the most important target of the enemy. This is something that world aggressors experienced in Spain because the only capital that religious people have is their religious belief, and they can overcome their enemy with this belief. If this capital is damaged and if the religious person is corrupted, one cannot expect him to resist. With the downfall of communism it became clear that resisting the major powers can only be done by relying on the belief of a people.

In another section of his speech he said: Some 51 percent of our country's population is under the age of 19. This population has to run the country in the future. What programs have we set up for them so that they can keep the revolution's culture alive, so that they can stand up to the plots hatched against them?

How much have our newspapers invested in cultural matters? How are we to plan to resist U.S. plots in the region? Those who pretend to be so concerned, how sensitive are they to cultural issues? Can one stand and resist without relying on the rich culture of Islam? Have the cultural policymakers realized this factor? Unfortunately, there have been many corrupt books which have recently received permits for publication. When officials are interviewed in this regard, they say that among the many books that are published, if a few of them are in bad taste, it will not make a difference. Of course, perhaps there is a reason for these interviews that make light of the matter. Perhaps the reason is that officials know that no one will ever come out and publicly discuss the sexual and immoral issues raised in such books, novels, or films; therefore, it will probably never become clear whether it is simply a matter of few books or a calculated countercultural move.

I hereby ask the respected Majles to use their right of investigation to clarify this issue.

He stressed: The books that have been published in the past two years show a lack of awareness of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance. These brothers have to correct their system. I suggest that the organizations that are responsible for cultural issues in society look into ways to

combat corruption in culture, within the framework of cohesive organization. They should create fertile cultural grounds even for nongovernmental departments.

The respected Majles, which passes a special budget for military matters, should also set up a fund to combat corrupt culture so that we may be able to safeguard the basis of the revolution.

In another section of his speech, the speaker talked about ways to support local industry and said: Whenever we approach foreign markets to supply the things we need, local production suffers. We saw this year how we decided to buy some of our meat locally from the cattle raisers, and how much those same cattle raisers benefited. With correct policies, wheat and barley production has also gone up considerably this year. In previous years, we were willing to give our petrodollars to foreign countries, but never to the local producer.

He talked about the import of viscose last year with hard currency at a competitive rate, and the damage that was done to the cotton growers. He said: In general, the people have to realize that if we import everything we need from other countries, the local producer will not be able to compete. That way the various classes such as farmers, cattle ranchers, and industrialists will all suffer. Even though buying from outside using dollars valued at 70 rials causes prices to stay down, if we give the same hard currency to local producers, instead of using it for imports, production will go up and more jobs will be created. Until such time as our industries are dependent on hard currency gained as a result of oil sales, one cannot make basic changes in industry. The only way is to use the available facilities in the world, which is to create the proper legal and fertile grounds to engage in partnership for investments with foreign countries, within the framework of our Constitution. The current laws confuse this issue, and it is not clear at what price foreign investors can take their profits. The laws dealing with taxes have to be corrected because in the case of factories alone, the government takes up to 85 percent in taxes. This has brought about a situation whereby investment in the country is going toward false investments and the government cannot tax them because they do not keep proper books.

He added: The new labor law has created some problems for production. The Majles must remove the basic obstacles in the path of production so that if God is willing we shall see the flowering of the country's economy.

The deputy from Ferdows and Tabas concluded by congratulating Dr. Seyyed Mahmud Tabataba'i on his appointment as head of the Martyr Beheshti University and thanked him for his efforts in curing the Friday prayer leader of Ferdows.

Hosein Sobhani-niya, Deputy From Neyshabur

Crushing and questioning the legal tasks of the Council of Guardians challenges the so-called intellectual movement at the time of the first constitution and will result in the removal of religious experts and traditional clergy from the scenes of the revolution.

Hoseyn Sobhani-niya, the representative from Neyshabur was the third pre-agenda speaker.

He said: The elections for the fourth Majles are nearing. For some time now, several well-known people, with completely political motives, have been attacking the fabric of basic institutions in the regime one after the other. To break free from the ghost they feel is haunting them, which is "isolation" and "removal from the political arena," they use any method possible, even if this means questioning the principles accepted by the regime, which we do not have time to discuss now.

Concerning the same issue he said: These days, using the excuse of analyzing Article 99 of the Constitution, the territory of the Council of Guardians is being attacked more than others. This attack is launched by people who claim to support the Constitution and the lofty ideals of the late Imam—may his passage to paradise be expedited.

The Council of Guardians is an organization without which, according to Article 93 of the Constitution, the Majles is illegal. On 15 May 1984, following the first round of elections for the second Majles, the Imam—may his passage to paradise be expedited—addressed those who did not like the views of the Council of Guardians regarding the approval or dissapproval of their constituencies. These people had started rumors and were weakening and insulting the members of the Council of Guardians, who according to the Imam, were the guardians of the interests of Islam and Muslims. At that time, the Imam said: "I warn these gentlemen that weakening and insulting the clerical members of the Council of Guardians is a dangerous thing for the country and Islam." He added: "I must say that I have selected and chosen the gentlemen clerical members of the Council of Guardians, based on my recognition of them. They must be respected. I hope that this sort of action will not be repeated. I warn the Council of Guardians to be firm and steadfast in their work, to act in a decisive and correct manner and to rely on the Almighty God."

The deputy from Neyshabur added: Despite the fact that today the clerical members of the Council of Guardians are the same ones that were personally chosen by the founder of the Islamic Republic, why is it that all of a sudden some people have found no scapegoat other than the Council of Guardians to attack? Why is it that every day, using one excuse or another, they weaken this organization which has the approval of both the Imam and the great leader? Now the Council has undertaken analysis, in accordance with its duties as laid out in Article 98 of the Constitution, and it has voiced caution over the supervision mentioned in Article 3 of the elections laws, and these factors have left a bitter taste in the gentlemen's mouths and a heavy weight on their

shoulders. Who will benefit from this organization's being crushed and its legal duties being brought into question? Without a doubt it will be the enemies of Islam. Without a doubt it will challenge the so-called intellectual movement witnessed under the old Constitution [1906] and will result in the removal of the true and traditional clergymen from the scenes of the revolution and will remove the principle of supervision of top-level clerics as an addition to the first Constitution.

Sobhan-niya added: The special clerical court started its work on the orders of the Imam in 1987 with clear goals. With the approval of the great leader, it has so far continued its duties in a powerful way. Since it draws its legitimacy from the legal authorities it has stayed away from factionalism, carrying out its duties with steadfastness. So far the valuable work of this body and the positive results of its decisionmaking have been obvious to all who seek the truth. Now if this useful judicial power in this country has done something in the execution of its duties that is not popular with one faction in the country, is it right that this organ, which derives its power from the legal authorities, should come under question? Should its verdicts be questioned? Is it not true that questioning its verdicts is in fact to question the rule of the legal authorities?

In another section of his speech he commented on the issues regarding Kashmir and said: The Indian Government should know that the crimes committed against the people of Kashmir and their rights and demands are causing deep concern in the Muslim world. At this time, I would like to ask the Islamic countries, especially the Organization of Islamic Countries, not to be indifferent to an issue as important as Kashmir. They should place the matter of Kashmir alongside Palestine at the top of their agenda for their next meeting. They should not just sit back and watch all the crimes that are committed against the innocent peoples of this section of the Islamic lands.

He issued a notice to the minister of interior and stressed: Since the Interior Ministry is responsible for holding the elections, it must retain its neutrality at all times. Unfortunately, the recent actions of this ministry and the speech given by the minister to theological students in Qom—at the invitation of the Islamic propaganda bureau—indicates the position taken by his faction. This is why I ask respected President Hashemi-Rafsanjani to keep an eye on the actions of this ministry.

Sobhani-niya also gave notice to the minister of culture and higher education regarding the establishment of a university in Neyshabur.

Beytollah Ja'afari, Deputy From Orumiyeh

The fourth pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open session was Beytollah Ja'afari, the deputy from Orumiyeh, who in a speech talked about fuel problems in his constituency. He said: I think it is proper to bring you the innocent voice of the people of Orumiyeh who are under desperate and hideous pressure as a result of a shortage of fuels including kerosene, diesel fuel, and motor oil. I wish to inform the officials of the Islamic Republic and ask the help of all three powers.

He said: In Western Azarbayjan the bitter cold season has started. There is no kerosene for less than 20,000 rials per barrel. We told President Hashemi-Rafsanjani about this problem, and he issued an order to Oil Minister Aqazadeh to look into the matter. Not only has nothing been done in this regard, the situation has even become worse.

As an example, in 10 days only 1 million liters of fuel has reached Orumiyeh, which should have received more than 5 million as its legal share.

He addressed the president and said: You, Sir, are the head of the working government. As the first official of executive power, please do something so that this sort of shabby work does not continue. I swear to God that the martyr-rearing people have just about had enough. All levels of society are now complaining and they are suffering severe shortages and pressure. Of course, the dignified people of Orumiyeh do not expect much. But at least the rationing coupons which are due now should provide the required fuel. The people have not even received the rationed share of fuel and they are told that their rationing coupons are not valid. This is an intolerable situation and needs consideration.

The people's deputy from Orumiyeh continued his remarks by giving some examples regarding the shortage of fuel and stressed that the area's factories, especially in the agro-industries, do not have fuel, the water pumps do not have diesel and motor oil, and other economic and services organizations have come to a standstill, which is bringing losses to the producers as well as the deprived people.

Last Pre-Agenda Speaker Ezzatollah Damadi, Deputy From Sari

Economic growth in the country should be comprehensive.

The deputy from Sari started his speech by talking about the importance of law. He said: It is the duty of each and every dedicated Iranian Muslim to defend the holy ideals of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Constitution which are the results of hundreds of thousands of martyrs, wounded and disabled persons who gave their blood. To save the oppressed peoples of the world and to gain glory for Muslims we must unite; this is our national and religious duty.

Regarding the analysis of the law by the Council of Guardians he said: Analysis of the Constitution is up to the respected Council of Guardians in accordance with Article 98 of the Constitution. For this they need the votes of three-fourths of their members.

Article 73 of the Constitution has said that analysis and interpretation of common laws is up to the Majles, and Article 93 says that the Majles does not have legal standing without the Council of Guardians. With regard to the approval of deputies' credentials and the selection of a legal expert for membership of the Council of Guardians, there is an oath in Article 67 of the Constitution which specifies that all Majles deputies have to

swear an oath to uphold the Constitution. They consider the defense of the Constitution as part of their duties.

He added: I am really sorry that there are some who are criticizing the interpretation of Article 99 of the Constitution with political motives, causing loss of hope and a split in society, even though the people are aware and they have enough information about this issue. They know that in the first, second, and third Majles this was carried out in a serious manner and there is no question left in the minds of the respected readers and listeners. The people recognize these issues and these verbal exchanges as political and factional matters and there is no cause for concern, but our duty is nonetheless to defend the Constitution.

Elsewhere in his speech the speaker added: Today, keeping in mind our resources and utilizing them, we must restore and revitalize our forests as quickly as we use them. That way we shall achieve the green state mentioned in some old travel books written about our country.

He added: Economic growth in the country has to be comprehensive. Among the issues that are important in this sphere are agriculture, national industries, handicrafts, and all-out support for local producers.

Damadi continued by saying that in practical terms agriculture is not given that much importance. He said: The unpleasant economic situation of farmers, the fact that there is no guarantee that their produce will be bought, the low price of the produce, the lack of facilities for this sector, and the high income in the services sector have caused farmers to give up their farming and migrate to the cities. There they engage in jobs in the service sector, and this is a serious danger that is threatening the country.

If the appropriate officials and the country's planners do not think of solutions to this matter soon, there will be problems in the future which will be impossible to resolve. The country will become confused and more dependent. This is why I draw the attention of the officials to this important matter and ask that the budget for this sector be increased.

The deputy from Sari talked about the problem of rice in Mazandaran Province and said: Rice is considered a strategic produce and it makes up the main basis for agriculture. Unfortunately, there is no attention in this regard, and the respected farmers of the north have not managed to continue their harvest this year with the thousands of problems they have had.

First of all, machinery and spare parts needed by rice growers are few and far between. Worse than that is the situation of fuel and motor oil which caused problems for them this year, so much so that the farmers were buying diesel at 100 rials per liter and motor oil at 800 rials per liter.

Damadi then talked about the problem of water in this province and said: This year, because of a lack of rainfall, some 2,800 hectares of agricultural land dried up and so far, not one rial has been paid to the farmers in compensation. There has even been no effort to collect data for organizing long-term agricultural loans to the farmers. There is no clear reason for this.

Is it possible to abandon this hardworking sector, people who work night and day to produce things for this country and who live in the most deprived areas?

He added: The next issue is the pricing and guaranteed purchase of agricultural produce. Keeping in mind the many problems that exist in the agricultural sector, the price of one hectare of land used for rice growing is about 800,000 to 900,000 rials for the farmers, without taking into account the basic costs such as renting the land or the price of the land itself. At the same time, the money earned from one hectare of land is less than 1 million rials, so the price of rice is about the same as its production cost.

Why is it that the government, during the season that the farmers want to bring their rice to market, announce the distribution of rationing coupons for rice, or import rice? This, despite the fact that each year the Majles deputies from Mazandaran and Gilan provinces criticize this policy and sound the warning bell.

What is this policy that comes crashing down on the heads of the farmers each year? Minister of Agriculture, you are just as serious about providing facilities and spare parts for the farmers. As things stand now the farmer has to go to various places to obtain facilities and then ends up buying everything on the black market at ten times the proper price.

Why have you given the office that looks after the holy mosque in Mashhad, as well as the private sector, permission to import rice? Why did you not at least prevent this in the harvest season which ruined the farmers in the north of the country at a stroke?

Minister of Commerce! Has there been some thought given to the 400,000 tonnes of wheat in distribution centers? This year the wheat harvest doubled bu,t because of a lack of silos and other storage facilities, the wheat was not purchased from the farmers in a serious manner, and so far you have not paid the wheat farmers what you owe them. By allowing the office in charge of the holy mosque in Mashhad to import rice, you declared war on the rice farmers and yet you still want increased production and a curb on migration to cities. Our expectation from the office in Mashhad is that instead of importing rice, especially during the harvest season, they should buy local produce.

He also said: Following the guidelines of the popular leader of the Islamic revolution with regard to simple living and the use of government vehicles for personal use, I have the following recommendations:

I ask the respected president to issue a decree to all ministries, government offices, revolutionary organizations, and related bodies that they should have signs

written on the sides of all government-owned vehicles. A white license plate should not be allowed for government cars, other than for security personnel. Traffic police should be asked to stop all government cars that do not have valid permits.

He concluded his remarks by asking the minister of oil to look into the unpleasant situation of the distribution of kerosene in Mazandaran Province and asked the minister of roads and transportation to speed up the building of the highway between Sari and Gorgan.

Ratifications

The item on the agenda of yesterday's open session of the Majles was the urgent plan to alter the institutes of lawyers linked to the judiciary. Following speeches for and against the proposal, the general plan was passed and discussion on the details began.

According to article 1, in order later to alter the institutes of lawyers linked to the judiciary in the Islamic Republic of Iran, there will be a reconstruction team for the lawyers institutes comprising six lawyers from the judiciary and three working judges, chosen by the head of the judicial authority for a period of one year, who will be responsible for the implementation of this law.

In order to expedite [passage obscured in original]

Note 7: Until the end of the deadline of this law, the election for the managing directors of the institute [passage obscured in original]

The following will be permanently barred from serving as lawyers for the judiciary:

A. Those who held the following positions in the previous regime:

- 1. Ministers of the previous regime and their deputies, Majles deputies and members of the Senate who served after June 1963, ambassadors and governor generals who served after June 1963, and members of the previous Constituent Assembly.
- 2. Agents and informants for the defunct SAVAK secret police.
- 3. Secretaries of the defunct Rastakhiz political party at provincial and city level as well as top officials of the party.
- 4. Members of the Freemasons and related organizations and elements of Zionism.
- 5. Persons who caused the strengthening of the principles of the previous regime.
- 6. Persons who previously used the facilities of the lawyers institute to benefit the Rastakhiz political party or to achieve the goals of the previous regime.

B. Persons who, because of one of the crimes mentioned below, have received a definite conviction:

- 1. Persons who have revolted against the Islamic Republic regime or have had an active involvement with illegal groups.
- 2. Membership in foreign espionage organizations before or after the Islamic Revolution.
- 3. Cooperation with armed forces of another country against the Islamic Republic or revealing the country's secrets or classified documents.
- 4. Smuggling, bribery, embezzlement, fraud, theft, forgery, crimes against morality, or drinking alcohol.

C. Persons to whom the following apply:

- 1. Being known to have low morality.
- 2. Addiction to alcohol or narcotics.
- 3. Undertaking activity that goes against the dignity and norms of the legal profession.
- 4. Membership in misguided sects [reference to the Baha'i Faith] or membership in any organization whose charter is based on the rejection of divine religions.
- 5. Continued support of and membership in illegal organizations or groups after they have been made illegal.

According to article 6, the votes taken from branches regarding the discharging of a lawyer can be reconsidered within a period of 10 days in a supreme court responsible for the disciplinary affairs of judges. Until a verdict is received from this court, the lawyer against whom charges have been brought will not be allowed to practice law.

Note: The supreme court responsible for the disciplinary affairs of judges will examine the cases for review in turn and in accordance with this law and will issue a final verdict.

Article 7 indicates: This law will have to be implemented as soon as it becomes law.

On the Peripheries of the Majles

Mr. Rahimi the deputy from Qorveh gave notice to the Majles speaker with regard to internal Majles regulations. He said: According to article 30 of the internal Majles regulations, the speaker has to observe the legal rights of the deputies and uphold regulations when it comes to the management of the Majles. The Majles public relations office has officially announced that the group of deputies following the line of the Imam had a meeting on Sunday afternoon and that their decisions had been announced in the newspapers. This action is not in accordance with internal Majles regulations, it is not the norm, nor is it the current practice or a tradition of the Majles. It is not clear according to which law the public relations office, which belongs to all of the Majles, has given legitimacy to an unofficial faction that is active alongside the Majles. It has been clear for several years now that both this faction and the other have held meetings outside. If the group itself had made the announcement, it would have been correct, or else if there had been an interview with a journalist, that too would have been correct. But the public relations office had no right to announce this meeting officially. The Majles deals with all 270 deputies.

Mr. Karrubi replied: I myself read this in the newspaper. But the news item that was telexed was a general item which the public relations office quoted. They (Mr. Montakhabniya) say that there was no public relations office involvement. The meeting was held at night when the public relations office was closed.

The session continued with a regulatory notice from Karim Shafe'i, the deputy from Marand, who said:

Mr. Karrubi, I believe that this action is not in line with your method and is not supported by you. Please ask those ranking below you not to do these things. What has been mentioned in this newspaper, quoting the Majles public relations office, has two messages. Disregarding both factions on the right and left, I will mention a few points:

1. Those people who were present at the meeting were followers of the Imam's line, which means that the ones who were not present are not.

2. In the news item they have said: "Keeping in mind the differences between the Council of Guardians and the Majles, the government was asked to implement the law and follow legal procedures." This means our friends who were present at this meeting regard their differences as "differences of the Majles," which is also not true. We respect the difference of opinion that exists between these gentlemen and the Council of Guardians. We hope that whatever the Constitution says will prevail. Now, everyone knows who is able to look after this Constitution. I ask you as the speaker of the Majles not to allow the difference of opinion of the entire Majles, unless of course it has been passed by the whole Majles.

Mr. Karrubi said in reply: What you are saying is correct in principle, but the issue is apparently not what it seems.

Mr. Pur Hoseyni, the deputy from Tabriz, criticized two regulatory notices handed in by the deputies from Marand and Qorveh and said: These two notices that were given were not regulatory notices. If they are regulatory notices, please mention to what articles they refer; if they are not, then these issues could have been mentioned during pre-agenda speeches. These brothers interrupt the Majles session and give regulatory notices but there is no mention of the articles that have allegedly been violated. There was previously a case where someone had announced at Friday prayers that he and his friends in the Majles were doing this or that. Nobody gave regulatory notices. When did we have such a thing in the Majles? There is an issue which, rightly or wrongly, has been mentioned in a newspaper. One cannot give a regulatory notice based on this.

Mr. Karrubi: Mr. Shafe'i now wants some time to speak, but I will use my powers as chairman and I will not allow this.

According to some investigation done by our correspondent, it became clear that in the text that was sent to IRNA, there was no mention of the Majles public relations office. The mentioned news item was signed only by Mr. Montakhab-niya and it is not clear first of all why IRNA had transmitted the news item; second, why it announced the Majles public relations office as a source.

* 9 Oct

92AS0143A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
10 Oct 91, pp 5, 12

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Division—The Majles met in public session yesterday morning chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi.

Mohammad Akbarzadeh, Nishabur Deputy

The first pre-agenda speaker was Mohammad Akbarzadeh, Nishabur deputy. At the beginning of his talk he discussed the holding of the elections for the fourth term of the Majles. He said: As the fourth Majles term is about to begin, talk is being heard, and one feels that political use is being made of sacred concepts. However, this sacred quality is not the exclusive property of one organization, for all the organizations of the Islamic Republic, including the Majles, the government and the judiciary and at all levels are sacred, and it is incumbent upon everyone to protect their status, dignity and respect. This is because the government of the Islamic Republic is sacred, and takes its sanctity from the votes of the Muslim people, who are the real owners of the revolution and the country, the selected members of their Assembly of Experts, who are chosen by the seminaries, and the Leader, who is chosen by the Assembly of Experts. However, with regard to the Council of Guardians and its prerogatives and responsibilities, which have been the subject of discussion in recent days, and since a point of friction between the supervision of the Council of Guardians and the exective officials in the Ministry of the Interior running the elections was my candidacy as a Majles deputy, I will therefore discuss the matter briefly to make minds clear.

In the month of Azar 1366 [22 November - 21 December 1987], I went to the Council of Guardians to look into the compulsory military service system. Without giving a specific answer, however, the Council of Guardians referred the matter to the Ministry of the Interior, and after getting the agreement of the Ministry of the Interior, in the month of Esfand the same year [20 February - 20 March 1988], I registered submitting an educational exemption. The executive committee confirmed my competence without any kind of objection from the Council of Guardians. I campaigned for two weeks, and suddenly three days before the end of the campaign, a complaint was sent to the Council of Guardians from Hojjot ol-Eslam Sobhaniniya and his respected colleague. Immediately, within 24 to 48 hours, an answer by telegram prohibiting my participation in the campaign reached their staff and was passed from there to the supervisor of the Council of Guardians, and then it was

conveyed to me. Now the question is, should the Ministry of the Interior, which is not the supervisor but the main implementer of the elections and the campaign regulator, study and pronounce on the conditions of registration and prohibit legally qualified candidates from taking part in the elections? The Council of Guardians, which supervises, acts in this way, but regarding pronouncement on my competence, in the event that the elections come to a conclusion in which the Council of Guardians determines that an individual lacks the legal qualifications, the council can take part in the elections and vote for some other individual. Are elections also proper when the Council of Guardians declares their correctness and based on that an individual is brought to the Majles, while another person is eliminated without even having his views heard? Would it not be better, when the elections are questioned, if the Council of Guardians would act on its lawful responsibility and nullify the elections, so that with new elections and sufficient opportunity, the candidates will have their legal rights and the people will also be able freely to elect the candidates they want?

Continuing, he added: As for the point that in weakening the Council of Guardians we repeat the danger of the Constitutional Revolution, this is true. Is it a sworn certainty, however, that deviation for the revolution always comes from the same direction? Is deviation not introduced from any direction where the law is broken, and especially the Constitution, which has been earned by the blood of martyrs and is the crystallization of the values of the revolution with regard to the confirmation of the Leader [Khamene'i], who himself considers the Constitution to be the most progressive law? The Constitution is also religious law, truth, justice, and freedom.

Akbarzadeh added: I have not forgotten that in the elections for the third Majles, when the Friday imams were prohibited by the chief jurisconsult of the time, His Holiness the Imam, from taking positions for or against the candidates, in his Friday prayer sermons the Friday imam of Nishabur was saying that, if the clergy are removed from public affairs, the danger of the Constitutional Revolution will be repeated, and this taking of positions on behalf of some candidates undermined unity, and even today the respected Friday imam has not been able to bring it back, and I should say to my brother Hojjat ol-Eslam Sobhaniniya in connection with his accusing the respected minister of the interior of partisan decisions, would it not be better, on the day when the cabinet was on the Majles agenda, instead of sloganizing that we should vote for 22 people all at once, if you had thought or studied the vote so that today you would not be involved with a slogan to the opposite effect which does not even have a legal basis?

Continuing his remarks, the Nishabur deputy discussed the problems in his electoral district. He thanked the government for its infrastructure projects and then said:

Research on the most basic affairs, even in the higher education section, needs more attention from the Majles and the government. An issue of special importance in this sector is that unfortunately only 12 percent of the nation's total research budget is allocated to the universities, which are the primary institutions of research, and the other 88 percent is allocated to other sectors.

He also said: Another matter that must be taken into consideration for the support of domestic industry and even domestic research is that, while competition will improve the quality of domestic industry in relation to its foreign counterparts, if this competition is on an equal basis and without special support for domestic industry, will the result still be the same? In this event, I think that in view of the fledgling status of domestic industry, this will lead to the destruction of domestic production. For example, I know of a factory in Mashhad that made medical supplies, and with the uncontrolled import of these items, its products do not sell now, and it changed to the manufacture of toys about a year ago.

Mas'ud Hashemi-Zehi, Khash Deputy

Mas'ud Hashemi-Zehi, representative of Khash and the Mirjaveh and Nosratabad districts, gave a short talk using two minutes of the Nishabur deputy's time in which he answered remarks made last week by one of the deputies.

Continuing, he discussed his political and social activities. He said: To the dismay of the enemies of Islam and the Islamic revolution, and the province of Sistan va Baluchestan, there is total and earnest harmony, unity, and agreement between myself, the esteemed representatives of the exalted Leader, the respected governor general, the other managers of the province's executive organizations, the district offices, and the municipal organizations in my electoral district. There are few cities in Iran where one can find this harmony and unity of spirit between the representative of the people and the executive and political organizations.

The Khash deputy noted: Treating a representative of the nation this way, especially in a sensitive area where the enemy abuses the slightest conflict or discord, is an insult to the Majles and an insult to all the authorities who have validated the deputy's competence, because certainly the happiness and health of the region depends on unity based on the values of the Islamic revolution and following the chief jurisprudent, and really, if we ourselves want progress in this oppressed region, and if we at the same time adhere to the Islamic revolution and victory for its believing and suffering people, the way to achieve it is unity. The great imam placed such emphasis on brotherhood in the true sense between the Shiite and Sunni brothers, and this is one of the great blessings of Almighty God. Today we find the path of the Imam by following the exalted Leader, and we are certain that in the Sistan va Baluchestan area, we are, were, and will be the real guardians of the divine values of the Islamic revolution.

Mohammad Baqer Baqeri-Nezhadianfar, Kazerun Deputy

The world will soon see the unraveling of the web of capitalism.

Mohammad Baqer Baqeri-Nezhadianfar, Kazerun deputy, was the third pre-agenda speaker. During his talk, he said soon the oppressed people will see the unraveling of the web of world-devouring capitalism, led by criminal America, and the elimination of the Zionist and reactionary regimes in the world. Using hundreds of billions of dollars annually from the oil of the Islamic nations, the tyrant of the age spends tens of billions of dollars to preserve the usurper regime in Jerusalem, so it can play the role of Western policeman in the heart of the Islamic nations.

The Kazerun deputy emphasized: While world imperialism has come forward in force to protect Zionism, in support of the intifadah, this great and invincible spirit of the Islamic revolution of Palestine, the World Islamic conference hopes, in the most effective and shortest way possible, to find a way to cut the hand of the capitalist allies of Zionism away from Muslim "oil and markets."

Otherwise, there would not be much of a result, other than sitting, talking, and getting up.

The speaker also said: New conditions in the world have caused the savage capitalists to break out of their chains. To tear Muslims apart, plunder their resources, and to strike at the roots of a bellicose and threatening orthodoxy, this vicious wolf in human garb has been obliged to unveil several disreputable kings and shaykhs, men of leisure seeking power, world-worshippers, and hypocrites. (Tomorrow, I hope the shaykhs of Kazerun and Saveh will not complain to the judiciary. Let them say that I was talking about the Arab Sheykhs of the Persian Gulf.) These hypocrites humiliated their people by signing the most shameful and contemptible pacts, delivering the final blow to their rotten and hollow governments.

The Kazerun deputy discussed the recent trip by the speaker of the Majles to the Municipality of Kazerun. He said:

The relationship between our deprived Muslim clergy and the people is like that of fish to water. During the recent trip by the respected chief of the legislative power to Fars Province, we saw an enthusiastic and unequalled public welcome for his excellency in all municipalities. Wherever there was a crowd of people, His Holiness Ayatollah Karrubi would get out and go among them, and once more our people showed their unbreakable tie with the compassionate and committed doctors of Islam.

On the same trip we saw how those who in the past welcomed the condemned and oppressor tribal chiefs and who stood and sat down with godless capitalists and the revivalists who danced with and were fed by the idolaters until the last hour of their demise, fled from or frowned at the most sincere clerical and revolutionary figures and Ruhollah's brave commanders.

He added: Those who created disaster yesterday had neither the intention of protecting the worthy leadership of the Islamic revolution nor the powerful man in the bastion of the presidency of the republic. Rather, they had and have in their heads the evil intention of taking over the fourth and subsequent terms of the Majles. If the same thing happens tomorrow that happened yesterday, nothing will be left of the government, the uprising, and the involvement of the people in public affairs, and there will be a shameful stain on the lap and forehead of the silent agents and martyrs which cannot be washed clean even with the sacred waters of Zamzam, and it will be no less tormenting than the fires of hell.

Baqeri-Nezhadian said: Not only must the fourth and subsequent terms of the Majles show quantitative and qualitative improvement in loyalty, term by term, to the Imam's exalted values, which are the very ones of the Islam of the tormented and oppressed, but the executive and judicial powers must be continually in a state of revolution aimed at the same goals.

Addressing the minister of education and training, he said:

Respected minister of education and training, tomorrow Ruhollah [Khomeyni], in the presence of God, will be asking you, after 14 centuries, with the grace of God and the Hizbollah uprising with divine leadership and tens of thousands of observing, present, and watching martyrs, what have you done with those 17 million trustees of God and cultural and educational mobilization personnel, who with the other members of their families make up the entire nation, who were entrusted to your care on the nation's behalf by the deputies of the Majles? Have you not fallen short on your greatest responsibility, which is to guide them to God? In appointing and dismissing commanders at various levels in this great divine army of piety with a record of great and small crusades for God, have you not put individuals ahead of all other values?

Have you not put the pleasure of others ahead of the pleasure of God?

Instead of the love and anger of God, have you not allowed the love and anger of another to interfere with decisions?

Assadollah Tabe', Miandow Ab Deputy

The final pre-agenda speaker was Assadollah Tabe', Miandow Ab, Shahin and Dezhutkab deputy. He began his talk by discussing the unity of the people's groups and the Muslim nations. We all know that today the Middle East is going through the most sensitive moments of its life, and the Muslim world is more in need of unity and harmony than at any other time, in order to fight the new world order, whose result will be the destruction of nations and the beginning of an American empire. They

have been planning it for years in their minds, and now they have made use of the circumstances that have arisen to achieve their vain hope. Only the unity of Muslims under the leadership of the guardian of the Cause of Muslims of the world can stop this. The existence of the Islamic Republic is one of the great dangers seen by NATO in the Middle East, and this coordinated unity will not become stronger day by day unless the experts of that nation act upon it. His Holiness the Imam, may Almighty God be pleased with him, has said repeatedly that the Majles and the deputies must confirm unity and harmony in society. All the classes of our nation believe firmly that the secret of the triumph of the revolution and its continuation lies in three basic pillars, the leadership of the Imam, the orthodox character of the revolution, and the involvement of the people. Our late Imam also said that the secret of our triumph is in unity of speech.

He added: We have now entered the period of reconstruction. The need to preserve this unity of speech not only has not lost its importance and necessity, its intensity and importance has indeed increased on every side. The world devourers and international plunderers do not forget us for a moment. Always and at every moment they are thinking about finding and creating tens of new plots, tricks, and spells.

Today, in the shadow of the leadership of the guardian of the Cause of Muslims of the world, we can prove to the people of the world that this destruction from the war in the shadow of becoming unified, with the decisiveness that the Leader of our revolution has, is not something that can damage the firm foundation of the government, or create stagnation in the daily lives of our compatriots. These people are the same believing nation who faced fire and bloodshed, who defended the sacred Islamic Republic under the most sensitive conditions of the revolution and under that most difficult conditions, and who did not surrender to any superpower.

Tabe' then emphasized: No calamity is worse than fragmentation for a nation, and the only way to fight this impotence-causing affliction is to preserve unity of speech.

Since our great Imam said, "preserving unity of speech is a divine obligation," it is obligatory to act upon it. What have we and our sociey gained from the damaged unity which we have put behind us today, and what have we gained from the discord, that we have turned to it, even when we know that discord and separation is the greatest danger and calamity for any revolution, especially the newly established Islamic revolution, and the secret to continuing the revolution is the preservation of unity?

The speaker also added: America must realize, it is true that it has been watching the Islamic revolution for almost 13 years and has made various analyses, but this time this nation is more awake, more aware, and more ready, and, God willing, the wide net it [America] has spread for the noble and loyal nation of Iran will fail.

If we sow the seeds of discord in society every day, and if we damage the genuineness of our revolution, which is this very unity, harmony, and solidarity of the nation and which guarantees the revolution's continuation, things will begin to fall apart and the criminal enemy, who has spread his net in the area, and who wants to make the clear waters of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman his own parade ground, will become even more determined. Everyone knows that these plans are made for Islam and Iran, which is preventing America from dominating the world and achieving its world empire. As in the past, by following the bright path, the exalted goals, and the high thoughts, ideas, and aspirations of our wise Iman, by renewing our pact with the angelic spirit of that brave man of history, by obeying in heart and action the exalted Leader, we must be resistant and strong as a united nation and as a model in the world of Islam, so that all the suffering people in the world will look to this land of the Prophet of God (peace be upon him) for the cure to their pain and receive treatment. It is necessary for everyone to preserve values and respect. The loss of unity will mean desecration of the sacred things in society, and it will be followed by unbelief and lack of faith for the people. It will pave the way for profiteers and opportunists, and will lead to the spread of corruption, fornication, and prohibited acts in society, and to the ruination of public opinion.

In conclusion, the Miandow Ab deputy noted: We must continue our life as a united and examplary Islamic nation in purity, decisiveness, and in the ultimate brotherhood, united, coordinated, and with solidarity against the criminal enemies of Islam and the Muslims, under the command of His Holiness Ayatollah Khamene'i, so that future generations will take pride in such fathers and mothers, and make our experiences their model, and so they will know that it was the will of the nations that humiliated the superpowers in the dirt, and that will was possible in the shadow of the preservation of unity, and they must realize that in divided societies even divine leaders have had problems reaching their goals, have been tormented, and have suffered much harm. After more than 14 centuries since the dawn of Islam and the alliances of the first and second world wars for the allies and the axis powers, and after the Persian Gulf war when America formed an evil alliance with a world of infidels and polytheists and came to dominate the Persian Gulf basin, we must take a lesson, and even if we lose everything else we must not abandon unity, and we must give everything we have to preserve it, which is the secret of victory.

Legislation

RESALAT's Parliamentary correspondent reports that the first item on the agenda at yesterday's public Majles session was continued consideration of the bill to create 53 villages lacking the minimum population given in the National Divisions Rules and Information Law, and after remarks by two persons opposed and remaining one in favor, the commiittee expert and the government's

representative also gave their views. Then the totality of this bill was put to a vote and approved.

Likewise, the second item on the agenda was Hedayatollah Aqa'i's request for a detailed investigation of foreign purchases, which was approved by the Majles. The areas of research and investigation are: (1) the failure to properly carry out contracts; (2) percentages; and (3) buying at high prices with various percentages even up to 38 percent, which in one transaction resulted in a price increase of two million marks.

The third item on the agenda was the priority motion to amend Articles 53 and 56 of the Majles Election Law, which was approved.

Based on Article Two of this bill, Article 56 of the Majles Election Law is amended as follows:

The period for election campaigning for all approved candidates as defined in Article 52 and Notes One and Two, Article 53 of this law will be the same, and will begin eight days before election day and continue until 24 hours prior to election day.

Note One—Rejection of the competence of those wishing to be candidates to the Majles must be legally documented and be based on credible papers and documents.

Note 2—The Friday imams, officials in all the executive, judicial, police, and military organizations, revolutionary organizations, and those organizations which have public budgets, do not have the right to campaign in any way for or against a candidate or candidates for the Majles, or for or against the parties, societies, and political groups supporting them.

Violation of the provisions of this note will be considered a crime and the offender will be sentenced as provided in Article 77.

Likewise, based on Article Three of this bill, that law must be enforced as of the day of its enactment, and all parts of that law which do not conform to this law are null and void.

Questions From the Ardel and Farsan Deputy to the Minister of Power

The questions to the minister of power from 'Alirahm Yusefpur, Ardel and Farsan deputy, were the final item on the agenda. Yusefpur, with reference to the problem of water in Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province, presented his questions in five parts, as follows:

1—In view of the seven years of persistent effort by officials and Majles deputies from Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province with regard to water independence in the province, and remarks by the respected minister's aide in this regard, why has this rightful request been met in practice with indifference and silence?

2—What studies and measures has the Ministry of Power taken to collect and trap surface water in Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province?

3—What have the known expenditures of the Ministry of Power been for potable and agricultural water in the Esfahan and Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari provinces, and what percentage of that was spent in Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province?

4—What studies and measures has the Ministry of Power performed concerning the potential for hydroelectric power in the province?

5—How many people are employed at the Esfahan Water Organization, and what percentage of them are from Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province? Why are educated people from this province rarely employed?

Then Zanganeh, minister of power, gave an answer. He explained that the organization of water installations in the Ministry of Power is in accordance with water drainage basins, and he enumerated the Ministry of Power's studies and measures to capture surface water in this province, which include the construction of the Nehavand Dam, the construction of the Ardel Plain and Gowharang canals, the project to transfer water to lands in Ardel, the project to procure water for the land of Lordegan, and others.

Concerning potable water, he said: Among the first companies established by the Ministry of Power in the areas of water and sewage was the Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Water and Sewage Company.

In the same connection, he listed the projects to procure water in the cities of Ardel, Borujen, and other areas in this province, as well as the credits spent in Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province in the years 1368 [21 March 1989 - 20 March 1990], 1369 [21 March 1990 - 20 March 1991], and 1370 [21 March 1991 - 20 March 1992].

In conclusion, Zanganeh discussed studies under way for a 100-megawatt hydroelectric power station in Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province, which is part of the 9,000-megawatt Kazerun project, and he stressed that all specialist manpower in this province, introduced by the deputies who are willing to work in this area, will be welcomed by the Ministry of Power.

It is worth mentioning that in a short talk after the minister of power spoke, the Ardel and Farsan deputy declared his dissatisfaction with the minister's answer, and the question was referred to the Question Answering Committee.

The next Majles session will be held at eight a.m. Sunday next week.

On the Peripheries of the Majles

During the study of Article Two of the bill to amend Articles 53 and 56 of the Majles Election Law, Tehran

deputy Mohammad 'Ali Movahedi-Kermani proposed that in Note One of this article the phrase "rejection of the competence of those wishing to be candidates to the Majles must be legally documented and be based on credible papers and documents" be deleted, and in discussing his proposal, he said: Based on a religious decree from His Holiness Imam Khomeyni (peace be upon him) in "Tahrir al-Vasileh" (page 208, issue eight), a judge can act on his knowledge, and if a judge gets information on a case, he has no need of proof or sworn statements, and if the evidence says something contrary to the judge's knowledge, it is not permitted for the judge to act on the evidence, and he must act upon his knowledge.

He added: Now what is the religious law justification for our saying that a judge can act on his own knowledge, but that the six just judges on the Council of Guardians (in the matter of rejecting the competence of candidates) cannot act on their own knowledge? If they knew that someone did not pray or looked at forbidden women, they could reject his competence. There might even be documentation on this, but their knowing it would be enough.

In opposition to the above proposal, Zarand deputy Mohammad Ansari explained that since the religious decree being cited has to do with judges, it has no relevance here. He said: The qualifications that were enumerated for a judge, citing the Imam's religious decree, are right for a fully qualified judge, and currently in many courts we do not carry them out, because the judges are not fully qualified.

He added: If an executive official or some governor or district governor has always complained that someone does not pray, is this enough? Are we to say that the gentleman's knowledge is sufficient? Tomorrow in the muncipalities they might brand all the candidates.

He added: The theologians on the Council of Guardians are not judges, and the prerogatives listed are not for them, and they do not have the right to do such a thing.

Then 'Abbas'ali 'Amid Zanjani, Tehran deputy, spoke in favor of Mohavedi-Kermani's proposal. He said: When the sacred religious laws permit a judge to act on his knowledge, he is can also act on his knowledge, in the original sense, with regard to competence.

The chief of the Majles Legal and Judicial Commission added: During the argument, Mr. Ansari has also designated the price. According to legal interpretations that have been made of the Constitution, the confirmation or rejection of the competence of candidates for the Majles is the responsibility of the Council of Guardians, based on the fact that supervision by the Council of Guardians is laudable, and that the members of the Council of Guardians have all the qualifications of fully qualified judges, are certified by the Imam (peace be upon him) as theologians, and are just.

After his remarks, Mr. Bayat (Majles manager) said that the final part of Mr. 'Amid-Zanjani's remarks are off the subject and in this note, it pertains only to the Executive Committee.

During the questioning of the minister of power by Mr. Yusefpur, Ardel and Farsan deputy, a great many deputies were absent from the parliamentary chamber. Our correspondent reports that about 50 deputies were listening to the questions and answers with the minister of power.

Yesterday on the sidewalk and in the Majles and on signs were copies of the following announcement clipped from the newspaper SALAM dated 70/7/17 [9 October] (yesterday):

Yesterday morning the Majles had its internal elections. Yesterday's vote in the Majles involved the election of members of a delegation to represent the Majles at the International Conference on Palestine. There were 15 candidates, five of whom had to be selected. An interesting point in these internal elections was the competition between the minority and majority factions, and figures who were presented by a new faction.

For general information, the names of the candidates and the votes they received are as follows: Asadollah Bayat, 15 votes, Ms. Raja'i, 89 votes, Najafqoli Habibi, 89 votes, 'Amid Zanjani, 87 votes, Seyyed Rasul Musavi, 78 votes, Taslimi, 66 votes, Movahedi Savoji, 66 votes, Asghari, 63 votes, Rahbari Amlashi, 52 votes, Feda'i, 51 votes, Medizadeh, 32 votes, Kazemi Dunian, 36 votes, Do'a'i, three votes, Rowhani, three votes, and Movahedi-Kermani, one vote.

As a footnote to the above report (which none of the reporters from the high-circulation newspapers knew about and which was not available to them!), one deputy wrote to the Speaker's Commission in harsh tones, saying among other things, "In the report to the newspaper's parliamentary service, you noted that Mr. Rowhani, Mr. Movahedi, and Mr. Do'a'i were not candidates for the speaker's parliamentary delegation to the Palestine Conference, and they apologized to those who said they were candidates and asked that this be disregarded."

* 16 Oct

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[Excerpts] Legislative and Parliamentary Division—The Majles met in public session yesterday morning with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi presiding.

Following the statements by the deputies from Tehran, Samirom, and Aligodarz, the Majles went into session.

At this session the general form of the bil on national registry, documents and deeds organization supervised by the minister of justice was approved.

Fakhr ol-Din Hejazi, Deputy From Tehran

We consider that the real Palestinians are those who are attacking the Zionist tanks with sticks and stones in the occupied territories.

The first pre-agenda speaker was Fakhr ol-Din Hejazi, deputy from Tehran.

He said: The sensitivity of the issues facing Islam has also prompted me, with my long history of struggle against Zionism, to speak and to direct the attention of the Muslim nation of Iran to the greatness of the struggle we are now waging more strongly than ever against Zionism.

Hejazi said: The Islamic revolution of Iran took place and our dear Imam, who had been explaining the dangers of Zionism for years, declared that Israel must be destroyed, and we have walked this rocky and dangerous path ever since. The dangers that have threatened and are still threatening the Islamic revolution of Iran come mostly from Zionism, and something big is happening today, because with their maneuvering and their plots, Zionism and American imperialism want to organize a so-called "peace conference" and have the weak Arab leaders sit facing criminal Israel to shake hands in friendship. On the other hand, the Islamic Consultative Majles of Iran, which is the jewel of the nation and the executor of the pure intentions of the Imam of the nation, has formed a great conference in Iran to expose the role of the criminal Zionists. During the next few days we will witness one of the greatest Islamic gatherings, to be attended by the combative Palestinians and all freedom-loving Muslims and their representatives. I call upon the entire Muslim nation of Iran to walk in step with their representatives and to be of one view so the nation will cry out in the same voice against Israel to tell everyone that a Muslim and revolutionary Iran will never be content to see a group of people calling themselves the leaders of the Islamic nations negotiating with wicked Zionism. This is a religious duty. Just as the Imam of the nation has considered it an obligation to fight and seek to eliminate Israel, and not negotiate with it, today we are the ones giving this sacred cry. We consider the real Palestinians to be those who are attacking the Zionist tanks with sticks and stones in the occupied territories. We consider support of the intifadah to be our respected duty, and we declare that if the Arab leaders want to sign a black paper making peace with Isreal, they will be signing their own death warrant, because the Muslim nations will never submit to such a shameful peace. The goal is to destroy Israel, a government that has been formed by the English, the Americans, and the Russians and has slaughtered Muslims as a gang of terrorists and occupied the sacred land of Palestine. Today, the hand of the Israelis is present in any activity that is undertaken against Islam and the Muslims around the world. What is happening in Kashmir, Sri Lanka, and in some of the African nations are all the result of Zionist instigation, and the hand of Zionism is again evident in what is happening against us in the Western nations. What they did in France, and what they did in Germany, Italy, and England to insult the Islamic Republic of Iran and the representatives of this sacred government were all caused by Zionist instigation, because they know that the only center of resistance against them is Islamic Iran.

Hejazi added: We are proud to be a refuge for the Palestinian liberation groups which have condemned the Palestinian compromisers and they know that they will never be a party to this peace. The victory is with the intifadah, and with those who have stood for the truth. The Tehran deputy said:

It is true that the Russians have betrayed us and Islam. From the first day that the communist government was formed in the Soviet Union, its dispute was with Islam. Now these gentlemen who have come to reconsider the principles of their government have humiliated themselves as beggars and sent several billion Jewish dollars from the Soviet Union to the occupied territories, and their foreign minister wants to negotiate with the American secretary of state in Jerusalem.

He added: On Saturday we will hold a conference supporting the Islamic revolution of Palestine with the utmost grandeur and power, and the exalted Leader [Khamene'i] has also advised that this conference convene with the greatest power.

We call upon the entire Muslim nation of Iran, especially the dear students, the seminaries, and the mosques, to join us.

He added: We are on the eve of 13 Aban [4 November], the day when the combative Muslim students took over this den of spies and seized the spies. Right here, as a small brother, I say that taking over this spy nest was the most important duty, because the documents that were obtained there clearly indicated that the instigating center for what was happening in Kordestan, Baluchestan, and Torkmenestan was the spy nest, and we praise and encourage the dear students who took over this spy nest, were even blessed, strengthened, and validated by His Holiness the Imam, and then lost their lives at the front, staining the soil with their blood. We consider it our duty to strengthen the students fighting to protect Islam, the exalted Leader and chief jurisconsult, and the Constitution.

Hejazi concluded by saying: In view of what is happening culturally, we also know that Western cultural assaults are inundating our country, but apart from cultural issues, economic, and political issues must also be discussed. If it is a sin for a strand of hair to show beneath a woman's veil, and of course it is, we must also realize that to take a penny as a bribe is the same thing. We must show the same kind of sensitivity on economic affairs, and we must ask, why is all this bribery a part of the commerce in this Islamic nation? Why all these class differences? Why all this poverty on the one hand, and wealth and lack of need on the other?

'Ataollah Fazaeli, Deputy From Samirom

The only way to enslave people is by redirecting their thought from learning and inquiry to animalistic dimensions.

The second pre-agenda speaker was 'Ataollah Fazaeli, deputy from Samirom.

He discussed the Palestine issue. He said: The difficult issue now at hand being created by some of the leaders and rulers of the Islamic nations, especially some of those falsely claiming to believe in Palestinian aspirations, is the most important political issue in the Muslim world. The daily crimes of the Zionists, their expansion, hostile takeovers of Muslim lands, extensive Jewish emigration, the continuation of terrifying torture, the destruction of the homes of Palestinians, the martyrdom of fruitful Muslim youth, the compromising and lowly behavior on the part of some of the leaders of the Arab nations, the silence of the National Council of Palestine to strengthen and reinforce the plundering demands of America and Zionism, and finally, the impotence and lack of independence of the United Nations are today the greatest disasters for the Muslim world.

Yesterday when the filthy Anwar Sadat spoke of virtue, peace and its serenity, that Arab poet cried out in astonishment, since when do sewer rats speak of chastity, purity, and pure characteristics? It is also the case today that a big sewer rat like Bush is talking about nonracism in the inhumane, usurper Zionist regime, and is asking the United Nations to take Israel's name off the list of racist regimes. Bush really does not know the meaning of the term "racism," or is he playing games with people, thinking they are stupid. Amazing! Today the unclean and the international thieves, plunderers, and pillagers are supporting and cleansing themselves! Even stranger is the fact that some leaders of Arab nations are happy and proud to support their evil, filthy plans to destroy and isolate the powerful and zealous forces of Palestine, the sacrificing Muslims of Iran, the Islamic nations, and those who are spreading the intifadah. Despite all the enemy's Satanic cleverness, Almighty God says: "Say: God is swifter in cleverness."

Elsewhere in his talk he said: First of all it is necessary that the greatness and importance of cultural affairs and their constructive path be explained to make clear the reasons they are being attacked and destroyed by the Satans.

The speaker spoke of the importance of culture in the orthodoxy of Islam. He said: In the culture of Islam the human being is the noblest of creations, and as a human being approaches God, he reaches a place where he sees nothing but God, but in the culture of the East and of the West, the human being is at the level of an animal, indeed even lower than an animal. Therefore, old women and men in the West serve dogs and cats, and busy themselves feeding, cleaning, guarding, and caring for dogs. In the culture of Islam, the woman has an esteemed and exalted position. In the culture of the East and of the West, the woman is merchandise, indeed even lower than merchandise, and the members and body parts of women are put on display in the same manner as the body parts of animals. In the culture of the East and of the West, virtue has been replaced by wickedness. Why are the Westerners trying to impose their erroneous culture on the Muslims? Because they have no logical reasons and documents against the Islam of Mohammad (peace be upon him), and they fear the spread and expansion of Islamic ideas, and since it is difficult to captivate, plunder, and pillage people who rely on God, and since the eight-year war showed, in a military way, that they cannot draw Iran into imperialism, and since the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been built on a cultural revolution, they have launched a cultural invasion against its cultural credibility, and the human Satans have rushed to the aid of the cursed Satan.

He added: Just as the cursed Satan has gone into operation in different ways to take over human beings, the Satans of the West, with new inventions, gently lead human beings into sin and corruption with sexy films and pictures of various parties and women without veils, or improperly veiled, and in thin clothing, so that ugly characteristics will gradually become normal, and their aims will become practical, because the only path to imperialism, exploitation, and domination is to get the young people addicted to narcotics and sin, and the only way to enslave people is by redirecting their thoughts away from learning, inquiry, discovery, and exploration, to animalistic dimensions, because our clever and criminal enemy, America, has chosen cultural assault.

In conclusion, he issued memos to the nation's executive officials concerning the problems in his electoral district.

'Ali Mohammad Ahmadi, Deputy From Aligodarz

The increase of production as the most necessary economic step has led to the adoption of effective measures.

'Ali Mohammad Ahmadi, the Aligodarz deputy, was the final pre-agenda speaker. He said: In the last two years, as the government has been implementing its first Five-Year Plan, there have been many quarrels between its supporters and opponents. Unfortunately, what has been damaged in this is the plan itself.

He said: The increase of production as the most necessary economic step, which has become the slogan of action for the respected presidency of the republic, has led to the taking of effective steps. For example, in the year 1369 [21 March 1990 - 20 March 1991] there was growth of 35.3 percent in the major industrial factories, and in view of the fact that the employment indicator advanced only 1.6 percent, per capita efficiency grew rapidly to 25 percent in the major factories.

Similarly, based on the preliminary statistics on Iran's foreign trade, in 1369 2.2 million tons of goods valued at

$1.4 billion were exported from the country, representing a 27 percent increase by weight over the year 1368 [21 March 1989 - 20 March 1990] and a 30 percent increase by value.

Ahmadi added: Concurrent with the implementation of the economic adjustment and virtual halt of the rationing bill, the heavy burden of the cost of living at black market prices has been imposed on deprived and low-income people, who are the real owners of religion, and along with that mistaken propaganda by those who love ostentation and comfort, a blow was struck against the need to endure the difficult conditions following the war. Fortunately, however, the positions taken in the last few months have been more realistic, improved, and hopeful, and it is hoped that this will prepare them to realize the proclamation from His Holiness the Imam, who told the nation to gird itself firmly to endure difficult postwar conditions.

He added: Note 30, which sets the pattern of consumption, must be put into practice to prevent the importation of all these luxury and consumer goods. Unfortunately, despite the reminder from the exalted Leader concerning ostentation, every day we see the use of unbridled and excessive facades and adornments.

'Ali Mohammad Ahmadi said: In view of the fact that all the government and private factories have obtained government and competitive foreign exchange to start operating and producing, they market their goods priced at the rate of free foreign exchange. It is proposed that only government foreign exchange be used to procure drugs, foodstuffs, and investment materials for vital and infrastructure industries, and that any surplus should be used at the floating rate on top-priority investments to prevent the import of luxury and showy items and the stocking of boutiques.

He emphasized: With the implementation of the notes from the first plan, certainly we ourselves can solve most of the nation's current problems without the need to establish relations with criminal America. We consider it a good thing that the Great Satan currently does not want relations with us, and the only thing that will make it happy is to overthrow the revolution.

He added: Now as we approach the anniversary of the revolution that was bigger than the original revolution under sensitive, very complex, and crisis conditions, now on the eve of 13 Aban [4 November], the day when the heroic Muslim students following the Imam's line occupied the spy nest, as the world becomes monopolar, the American superpower has common borders with us to the south and the west of the country, and the rapid deployment forces have established themselves in these areas.

The Aligodarz deputy discussed the holding of the Palestine conference in Tehran. He said: The announcement of the conference supporting the intifadah under such circumstances has multiplied hope 100 times over for the combatants and mujahedin of Palestine.

He said: I thank the long-time companion of the Imam (peace be upon him) His Holiness Ayatollah Karrubi, the respected Speaker of the Majles, for his own concern and that of the respected and combative members of the conference committeee for making a reality of such a revolutionary and international step a reality, and I offer congratulations to the aware and ever-present-on-the-scene nation of Iran, the world, and the oppressed people.

At some point in his talk, the Aligodarz deputy said: I would like to take this opportunity to thank the respected Minister of Interior Hojjat ol-Eslam Nuri, who took an important step protecting the people in public life and in pleasing the real owners of the revolution by announcing adherence to the law during the elections.

Of course he and all the sincere servants must expect a wave of accusations and attacks from people who view participation by the people in public affairs as damaging to themselves, and who call it factionalism to operate legally. Is it not the case that the firm link that binds the nation, and the nation's source of support and peace, is the law? Then why do some people portray acting on it as contrary to the nation's values? This feeling of responsibility must therefore be appreciated.

The Aligodarz deputy said: Do not do something that will cause the nation's main problems to be forgotten by intensifying differences. Now that the enemy has embargoed our nation, is there any doubt that the main goal is Islam? Was it not only in the past few days that the leaders of Soviet Kazakestan and Kirgizestan submitted to America and made public statements that Islamic fundamentalism is dangerous?

'Ali Mohammad Ahmadi said: On the eve of the historic day of 13 Aban and the holding of the international conference supporting the uprising of the oppressed nation of Palestine, this is the perfect opportunity for the nation loyal to Islam and the revolution, especially the students and students following the Imam's line, once more to take part in a great demonstration to keep alive the memory of the martyred students who shed their blood in the clutches of the Great Satan America so we could defend "independence," "freedom," and the "Islamic republic" and not permit the words, actions, and opinions of people who knowingly or unknowingly raise discouraging or divisive issues to damage this revolution of liberation for the oppressed.

Today America wants to sow discord and create disturbances among the forces of the revolution. They have therefore launched extensive propaganda about Iran's internal differences and the removal and firing of the followers of Imam Khomeyni (peace be upon him) from positions of responsibility and as candidates to the fourth Majles, ignoring the fact that our nation, its officials, and its exalted Leader will continue on the path of the Imam with the oppressed people of the world until imperialism and its legacy are wiped off the earth.

Ratifications

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's public Majles session was the report on the second consultation of the bill exempting the Central Rural Cooperatives Organization from the Islamic Republic of Iran Cooperative Sector of the Economy Law, from which Article One was approved by the deputies. [passage omitted on single article]

Continued consideration of the report from the first consultation on the National Registry and Deeds Organization Adminstration Supervised by the Ministry of Justice Bill was the second item on the agenda. Speaking in support of the bill, Karim Shafe'i said: Contrary to the belief of some friends that the National Registry and Deeds Organization is a judicial organization, this is an executive organization.

He then discussed the disorder and lack of real planning in the framework of the five-year plans within the National Registry and Deeds Organization, and discussed the responsibilities of the Majles in this connection. He said: The Majles does not now have the possibility of supervising this important organization. We are not in any way able to supervise the plans, or the financial affairs and activities of the organization. First of all, connecting this organization to the Ministry of Justice will strengthen it internally. Secondly, the deputies and the Majles will be able to assess, question, and examine the details of this organization.

The next speaker on the bill was opponent Beytollah Ja'fari, the deputy from Urmia. At the beginning of his talk he said: Why was this proposal not made 11 years ago, to have the National Registry and Deeds Organization be supervised by the Ministry of Justice? My reading is that this is not an issue of registration. It arises from something else.

He continued: Already a special system has been established in the National Registry and Deeds Organization, and already the doors of brokerage shops have been closed in the name of the registry, and they intend to return. In doing this, the organization has stopped embezzlement and useless expenditures. Why is it being said at the time of this proposal that there are good things being done in the administration of the National Registry and Deeds Organization? This aware and revolutionary Majles will not permit disorder to return and prevail in the organization again.

The Elias Hazrati spoke in support of the bill. He said: Why do friends insist every time an issue is presented here on playing it as a matter of political factionalism?

In opposition to the proposal, Movahed Saveji said: I am surprised at those who signed this bill, for they have sworn to uphold the Constitution, yet they present this bill in violation of the Constitution. If this really is not a political issue, why is this being done just as the current National Registry and Deeds Organization official is appointed? This is in violation of the Constitution. We must be fair. In judgments and opinions, in support or opposition, and in friendship and hostility, we must adhere to fairness and Islamic conscience.

Since he took office, the current official of the National Registry and Deeds Organization has never done anything political within the limits of his job and will not do so. Rather, as a powerful, prudent, and organized individual, aware of his work and the responsibilities that have been given to him, he is reordering a destroyed organization. Even if someone is not part of your group, come and support him (Mr. Karrubi: Mr. Movahedi, do not talk about this, which is a factional and group matter. Movahedi Saveji answers: Because of your advice, I will not talk about this matter.)

Al-Hoseyni, the deputy from Arak, spoke in support of the bill, saying: We have nothing to say against Mr. Zavareh'i, and Mr. Zavareh'i may be as he is, and still be under the supervision of the minister of justice. I believe he can do such a thing in accordance with the Constitution.

Continuing, he said: There is nothing essentially judicial about this organization, and there is no need, as in the past, for us to permit this organization to be managed under the supervision of the chief of the judiciary. Praise God, the organization's record is not bad, but we think that if it is supervised by the minister of justice, it will be able to serve more effectively.

As the pro and con debate continued, Haji Naseri, the deputy from Zanjan, spoke in opposition to the bill. He noted that this law is clearly a violation of the Constitution. He said: The creation of an organizational gap between the National Registry and Deeds Organization and the judicial power will make the essence of the organization's work more difficult and will make the problems of the people worse.

He noted: In accordance with information at hand, the chief of the judiciary said: Because of its legal nature and the essence of the work at the registry, we favor the management of the National Registry and Deeds Organization under the supervision of the judiciary. This opinion projects the opposition of the chief of the judiciary for supervision by the minister of justice.

In support of the bill, Ha'erizadeh said: This bill is not a factional question, because the chief of the judiciary is chosen based on the recommendation of the chief of the judiciary, and he can recommend whomever he wishes to the minister of justice as chief of the National Registry and Deeds Organization.

After the remarks by supporters and opponents, Mr. Montazeri spoke as the government's representative, giving its views. He added: When this proposal was before the committee, I went to see the chief of the judiciary, and at that time he had no special opinion concerning this bill. He turned it over to the Majles. Then, after consulting with consultants and some other people, he changed his mind and said: Apparently this

law is in violation of the Constitution. In the Constitution the responsibilities and duties of the minister of justice are specific and limited.

The government representative noted: Talks were also held with the minister of justice, other members of the Council of Ministers, and the president of the republic concerning this bill. They announced they have no special view and turned the matter over to the Majles.

Then Seyyed Reza Zavareh'i, chief of the National Registry and Deeds Organization, spoke. He said: We have a minister of justice, but we have no Ministry of Justice to have an organization under it. The prerogatives of the deputy ministers arise from those of the minister. Since the minister of justice also has no prerogatives according to the view of the Council of Guardians, he cannot ask questions, and the minister merely plays the role of mediator.

Zavareh'i also said: I have not set my heart on the National Registry and Deeds Organization or any other place, and some of the respected deputies who consulted with me in order to give me this responsibility know this, but the day I went there, the organization was like an abandoned villa. The organization that had 8,000 staff members in 1352 [21 March 1973 - 20 March 1974] has 3,000 now. An organization in that abandoned state and with that atmosphere in society concerning the National Registry and Deeds Organization, as was stated by some of the deputies in their memos, had about 47 billion rials revenue in 1367 [21 March 1988 - 20 March 1989], had 125 billion rials revenue last year without changing its tariffs.

The chief of the National Registry and Deeds Organization added: I consider it my obligation to defend the workers in the registry. I say with confidence that today the cleanest organization is the registry, although it has not yet become a 100 percent Islamic organization.

He emphasized: The registry organization is an institution where land-grabbers, thieves, and brokers have interests and look to it with greedy eyes. In just over a year, 220 offices have been closed.

He rejected the remarks of Mr. Mohammad Ansari who said at the last session that factional and party issues are dealt with in the organization. As an example, he said: Some friends in the Majles complained to me concerning the respected person who was both a deputy and a judge. I said: What this gentleman does is a violation of the law, and he cannot be both a judge and the chief of the official documents office. Although he was close to me in terms of his ideas, we required him to resign from the judiciary. When I am doing my work, it makes no difference to me who it is. I thank God. Political issues have absolutely no effect on my work. Although I am a political individual, I consider myself obligated and what prevails in my mind and what I believe in is more important to me than the political issues.

He explained that the chief of the judiciary is opposed to this bill, and he said: The chief of the registry organization should be a judge on the national supreme court. I am a judge on the national supreme court right now. Therefore, a judge on the national supreme court cannot be appointed by the minister of justice.

After Mr. Zavareh'i spoke, the expert on the Administrative and Employment Affairs Committee defended the bill, and then the bill was put to a vote and passed in its entirety.

It is worth mentioning that the Majles will not meet in public session next week because of the Palestine Conference in Tehran. [passage omitted announcing international conference in support of the Palestinian people to be held 19-22 October]

Anti-American Actions Urged

LD1711175991 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran Second Program Network in Persian 0450 GMT 17 Nov 91

[Speech by Deputy Asghar Noruzi from Damavand to the Majles session in Tehran—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] America has started and actually implemented its planned onslaught [words indistinct] against the Islamic Republic of Iran despite the victory of the Islamic revolution, the humiliation of the Great Satan by the risen Islamic ummah, and the serious threats to its arrogant interests by revolutionary Muslims. Taking into account the status America has acquired following the Persian Gulf war as well as the elimination of the Soviet Union from the international scene, it actually considers itself the undisputed ruler of the world.

There is no doubt that in the future, in order to destroy the only serious and threatening focus of struggle against the new order in the short term, it will actually come to the Islamic Republic, using pretexts such as the current one regarding the existence of a nuclear production plan in Iran, or the official objection by the occupying regime of Qods [Israel] to the United Nations regarding the decisive message and stances of the exalted Leader [Khamene'i] and the respected President, which are based on the UN charter, or others. Or she may use provocations such as the confiscation of our country's assets. [passage omitted on the Majles Speaker trying to cut him off since his time has expired and subsequent negotiations for more time]

It is necessary to begin the urgent training and organization of Hizbollah resistance and martyrdom-seeking cells across the world and to speedily provide their requirements so that the Hizbollah can threaten all American interests and not allow it to rest during this Godly time of the Basijis [the mobilized ones], considering the orders of the Imam [Khomeyni] and the exalted Leader, and in order to avoid falling into the American-imposed political dead end in the world. Death to America; death to Israel.